The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,948.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
——— including postage	,, 72	0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	,, 28	0
——— including postage	,, 38	0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	,, 16	0
——— including postage	,, 21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	,, 6	0
——— including postage	,, 7	12
Single Copy for Cash	,, 0	4
Back Numbers	,, 0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second Ditto	,, 2	8
Third Ditto	,, 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0	2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 3 As. per line.
Second Ditto .... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding .... 2½ ,, ,,
In the Native Language, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship DACCA, 1,659 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander T. Paterson, will be despatched on the 23rd of May 1871, at noon.

May		June	
Leave BOMBAY	23	Leave Pondicherry	4
,, Carwar	25	,, Madras	5
,, Narrakel	27	,, Coconada	8
,, Aleppee	28	,, Vizagapatam	9
,, Tuticorin	29	,, Bimlipatam	9
,, Colombo	30	,, Gopaulpore	10
,, Galle	31	,, False Point	11
June			
,, Negapatam	3	Arrive CALCUTTA	12

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakel, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 22nd May 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on MONDAY, the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR TRIESTE OR VENICE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
(TO LEAVE ABOUT THE 31st INSTANT.)

THE new A 1 Screw Steam-ship COLLINGWOOD, 1,015 Tons, 120 nominal Horse-power, 400 effective, Robert Hutchinson, Commander, has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

For further particulars apply to

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th May 1871.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE,
VIA SUEZ CANAL,
CALLING, IF NECESSARY, AT BRINDISI, TO LAND PASSENGERS.
(To be despatched hence at end of May.)

THE new Steam-ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,400 nett registered tons, expressly built for the East India and China Trade. This fine Steamer has extensive first-class Passenger accommodation of an unusually superior description.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class to Suez £30
Ditto Brindisi £40
Ditto Trieste and Venice...£45

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board.

Further particulars will be advertised hereafter.

Application to be made to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th April 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(To leave about 20th instant.)

THE fine new Steam-ship SHIRAZ, 866 registered tons, Capt. Templeton, R.N.R., has excellent accommodation for first-class passengers, and will be despatched hence as above.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th May 1871.

FROM MALABAR COAST TO BORDEAUX.

THE first-class Ship EUROPE, 408 tons, Duballen, Commander. For particulars regarding Freight apply to Messrs. Ed. BAUDRY and Co.

FROM MALABAR COAST TO HAVRE.

THE first-class Ship CLEMENTINE, 395 tons, Messac, Commander. For particulars regarding Freight apply to Messrs. Ed. BAUDRY and Co.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE well-known Ship THE TWEED, to sail in a few days, has still room for a few First-class Passengers. For particulars apply immediately to Captain Stuart on board, or to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th May 1871.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.
(To be despatched hence about 25th proximo.)

MESSRS. THOMAS STEPHENS and SONS' Fine Iron Clipper Ship HYDRABAD, 1,349 registered tons, Charles Holmwood, Jr., Commander, has extensive and very superior accommodation for First-class Passengers. For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th April 1871.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.
(To sail about end of May.)

THE A 1 Iron Clipper Ship EUTERPE, 1,197 registered tons, Captain Cossns, will be despatched as above.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th May 1871.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE fine ship EAST, Captain Callender, will have quick despatch. For Freight apply to

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Apollo Street.

Bombay, 10th May 1871.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dos Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.

AN ILLUSTRATED FURNITURE CATALOGUE,

Containing nearly Six Hundred Designs, of every description of Furniture, faithfully drawn from our own Stock, will be forwarded gratis, or may be had at the office of this Journal, on application.

All Orders for Export carefully packed in damp-proof cases, and shipped without delay, at a charge of 10 per cent. on amount of order.

Remittances in advance to be sent direct to London, crossed London and County Bank, or made payable at London Agents of Remitter.

LEWIN CRAWCOUR & Co.,
UPHOLSTERERS AND CABINET MAKERS,
73, 75 AND 81, BROMPTON ROAD, LONDON.
Established 70 Years.

N.B.—Every description of Merchandise supplied on the most liberal terms.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company take Cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Suez Canal.

These Steamers were made specially for this trade, and have superior accommodation for Passengers. The NEERA carries a Stewardess.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class Rs. 500; 2nd class Rs. 350 } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class Rs. 350; 2nd class Rs. 225.

The s.s. NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Coburn, is expected to leave on the 27th May.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 3rd May 1871.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 20th May, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. SIMLA (2,440 tons, and 630 H.P.), Captain W. D. Anderson, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—
To BRINDISI ....First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. ,, ,, 650 ,, ,, 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE s.s. SUNDA (1,682 tons, and 300 H.P.), G. F. Cates, Commander, will be despatched to CHINA, on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., calling at Singapore.

For Freight or Passage apply to

G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. Company.

Bombay, 9th May 1871.

THE s.s. LORNE will sail for Liverpool on SATURDAY, the 20th instant. This is a first-class Clyde-built Steamer, fitted with capital accommodation for Cabin-passengers.

The rates for passage are as follows:—

£45 to Liverpool } Exclusive of Wines.
£30 to Suez

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents Steam Ship Lorne.

Bombay, 13th May 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,
(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month,

PASSENGER RATES,
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£32	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

(1st and 2nd Class: Including Wines at Table. 3rd Class: Without Food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamer from Bombay,
ARABIA, on THURSDAY, 1st of June, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 3rd May 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, Marine Street.

SALE OF TIMBER.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction, at the Darrookhana Bunder, Mazagon:—

200 Second-class Squares.
50 Tons Planks and Boards.
50 ditto Scantling.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

Bombay, 16th May 1871. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE of neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Piano, &c., at No. 280, Middle Colaba.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, Piano, &c., the property of D. Preston, Esq.

No Catalogues, and the property on view 3 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-rate Piano, a handsome English-built Open-carriage by Smith and Sons, a pair of handsome Bay Arab Carriage Horses, Plants, &c., &c., at Chinchpoogly.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriage, Horses, &c., the property of Captain Blake.

No Catalogues, and the property on view 3 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., at Middle Colaba.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., the property of H. Jacob, Esq.

No Catalogues, and the property on view 3 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Mahogany Grand Square Piano, a first-rate correct going one year Clock, at No. 3, Grant Building, Colaba.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, &c., the property of S. Hodgart, Esq.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, an English-built four-seated Barouche, by Lewis of Salisbury, a fine Bay Charger, carries a Lady well, a first-rate Bay Charger and Saddle Horse, &c., &c., at No. 6, Marine Lines.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, No. 6, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Carriage, Horses, &c., the property of Colonel E. A. Green.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property on view three days before the day of sale.

Bombay, 16th May 1871. BENNETT & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The Steam Ship NEERA, having arrived, CONSIGNEES of CARGO are requested to PRESENT BILLS of LADING at the Office of the undersigned for countersignature, and TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS from the Custom House Bunder.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 15th May 1871.

THE BANK of BENGAL will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, on account of QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY HOLIDAY.

T. SMITH, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 13th May 1871.

MR. ARTHUR LATHAM is AUTHORIZED to USE the SIGNATURE of our FIRM from THIS DATE.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 15th May 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the RIGHT of GRAZING CATTLE on, and CUTTING GRASS from, several Plots of Government Ground in the Island of Bombay during the ensuing Monsoon, the PRIVILEGE of GATHERING FRUITS from different Trees on Government Ground at Parel, and the RIGHT of FISHING in the Government Quarry Holes, will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Collector's Office, in the Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY, the 26th May 1871, at 3 p.m.

The Conditions of Sale and other particulars can be learnt on application at the Office.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT, Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 9th May 1871.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

	Cash. Rs. a.		Credit. Rs. a.	
The "FOR INDIA," their finest brand, Quarts, in original cases, as landed, of one dozen	38	0	42	0
Ditto, Ditto, Pints, in original cases of 2 dozen, per dozen	21	0	23	0

GIESLER'S MOSELLE.

Quarts, in original cases of one dozen	36	0	40	0
Pints, in original cases of 2 dozen, per dozen	20	0	22	0

Extra charge for examination and re-packing—Rs. 2 per case.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WANTED, a TONGA or BAREILLY CART, for SINGLE or PAIR, easy and in thorough order.—Apply to LIEUT.-COLONEL FORLONG, Mount Aboo.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL, £1,500,000. RESERVED FUND, £444,000.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COURT OF DIRECTORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Directors have the pleasure of presenting the Annual Report of their proceedings to the Proprietors, and of congratulating them on the continued prosperity of the Corporation.

The Accounts now laid before the Meeting comprise the transactions of the Corporation for the year 1870; these Accounts have been audited as usual, and show a net Profit, including £7,962 5s. 1d. brought forward, of £190,096 0s. 9d.

An Interim Dividend of £90,000 was paid in November last, and it is now proposed to pay for the Half-year ended 31st December, 1870, a like Dividend of £90,000, being 12 per cent. for the year.

The Dividend will be paid of Income Tax on the 1st proximo, and a distribution having been made as above, there will remain £10,096 0s. 9d. to be carried to the credit of the next account.

The Directors have the painful duty to report the death of their late colleague, Mr. James Walker, an event which they are satisfied the Shareholders will join with them in deploring.

The Directors who retire by rotation are Mr. Walkinshaw and Mr. Blyth, and these Gentlemen being eligible, and offering themselves for re-election, are with pleasure recommended by the Court to the Meeting.

The Meeting will also have to appoint two Gentlemen as Auditors for the year 1871.

JAMES BLYTH, Chairman.

Threadneedle Street, 13th April 1871.

GENERAL STATEMENT AND BALANCE SHEET
OF THE
ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1870.

LIABILITIES.

		£.	s.	d.
To Promissory Notes in circulation not being Interest		479,431	16	6
Bills of Exchange in circulation not bearing Interest		5,689,961	16	2
Balances due to other Banks		111,555	15	2
Cash deposited not bearing Interest		5,268,453	3	7
Cash deposited bearing Interest		6,356,078	10	10
Total due to the Public		17,905,481	2	3
To Capital paid up	£1,500,000 0 0			
Reserved Surplus Fund	444,000 0 0			
Insurance Fund	50,000 0 0			
Dividends remaining unpaid	1,943 15 3			
Balance of Profit and Loss after defraying all current charges	100,096 0 0			
Due to Shareholders		2,096,039	15	9
		£20,001,520	18	0

ASSETS.

		£.	s.	d.
By Coin and Bullion	4,101,044 2 2			
Balances due from other Banks	7 1,864 8 2			
Promissory Notes or Bills of other Banks	9,268 0 6			
		4,822,176	10	10
Government Securities		1,593,286	13	10
Landed or other Property of the Corporation		248,579	15	2
Debts secured by Landed or other Property		90,561	19	6
Notes and Bills discounted, or other debts due to the Corporation, not included under the foregoing heads, and exclusive debts abandoned as bad		13,243,915	18	8
		£20,001,520	10	0

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

	£.	s.	d.
To Amount paid as interim Dividend for the half-year ending 30th June 1870	90,000	0	0
Balance	100,096	0	0
	£190,096	0	9
By Balance undivided at 31st December 1869	7,962	5	1
Amount of Net Profit for the year ending 31st December 1870, after defraying current Charges, and providing for bad and doubtful debts	182,133	15	8
	£190,096	0	9

CHARLES J. F. STUART, Chief Manager.
J. MACNAB, Chief Accountant.
JAMES BLYTH, DUNCAN JAS. KAY, A. MACKENZIE, } Directors.

Examined and found correct:—
W. H. HUGHES, THO. W. L. MACKEAN, } Auditors.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, the HOUSE lately OCCUPIED by Mr. ABRAHAM in Rampart Row, Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.

TO BE LET, Commodious OFFICE PREMISES in Elphinstone Circle, and GODOWNS well adapted for Shops. Goods stored on these Premises can be insured against Fire at a little more than half the usual rate. For Rent and other particulars apply to RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 16th March 1871.

NOTICES.

THOMSON AND COMPANY.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT.
MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference will receive every care and attention.

McCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

It has come to the knowledge of the undersigned, that VERY INFERIOR WATCHES, not made by him, but bearing his well known name, are being offered to the Indian public, at prices which preclude the best workmanship and warranty.

PURCHASERS are advised to EXERCISE CAUTION in BUYING, and if they are in doubt, they can remit direct by Bank Draft, or otherwise.

Price Lists of Gold and Silver Watches forwarded on application post free.

32, Cornhill, London. JAMES McCABE.

OVER 3,500,000 IN OPERATION.

THE "NEEDLE" LUBRICATOR

(Lieuvain's Patent), Price One Shilling each,
Supersedes all others in efficiency and economy.
Saves 90 per cent. in oil.

Sole Licensees,
CLARKE AND DUNHAM,
COLONIAL ENGINEERS.
Millstone and Modern Flour Mill Machinery Factors
48, Mark Lane, London.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO SHIPPERS.

BINYON'S TOILET SOOTHING LOTION,
INTRODUCED IN 1862,
FOR MOSQUITO BITES, PRICKLY HEAT AND SKIN IRRITATION, &c.

Prices—No. 1, Rs. 2-8; No. 2, Rs. 5; No. 3, Rs. 6-8

Wholesale—W. SEYMER & Co., 37, Eastcheap, London, E.C.; Treacher & Co., Bombay and Poona; Bathgate & Co., Calcutta; Budgett and Hughes, Kurrachee De Beaux & Co., Madras.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S
GENTLEMEN'S FIRST-CLASS BOOTS
at Moderate Prices for Cash.
THE NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
with Particulars of Special and Convenient Arrangements for Indian Residents. Post free to India.
GENTLEMEN'S ELASTIC BOOTS,

Calf for walking, or Patent Leather for Dress 21s., Hide Hunting Boots 45s., Morocco Slippers 7s. 6d. Orders should be accompanied by pattern boot or paper pattern of sole the size required, and Remittance crossed "Bank of England."

Prepaid orders, if over £5, sent CARRIAGE FREE TO BOMBAY CALCUTTA OR MADRAS.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

D. HOGARTH & Co.'s
CELEBRATED
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.
Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.
Kippered Salmon.
Fresh Herrings, Mackerel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.
Preserved Meats of all kinds.
York Hams, Bacon.
Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages, Pickles, Sauces.
Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.

And Oilmen's stores of every description and of the finest quality.
Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.,

"Bon Accord" Wharf, 233 Wapping, London, and at Aberdeen Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford.

NOTICES.

MR. WILLIAM THORBURN has THIS DAY been AUTHORIZED to SIGN our FIRM per PROCURATION.

W. NICOL & Co.

16th May 1871.

WE have THIS DAY OPENED the BYCULLA IRON WORKS, where we are prepared to execute ORDERS for all kinds of FOUNDRY and GENERAL ENGINEERING WORK.

For further particulars apply to Mr. EDWARD ROBSON on the premises, or to Mr. JOHN CRUDDAS at our Office, Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 10th May 1871.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, H. M.'s TREASURY, GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK, and PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, on account of QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY HOLIDAY.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 12th May 1871.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—A DIVIDEND of RUPEES FIFTEEN (Rs. 15), equivalent of £1 10s. per Share, being at the rate of TWELVE per cent. per annum, on the CAPITAL STOCK of the Corporation, for the Half-year ending 31st December 1870, will be PAID, at this Office, to the Shareholders in India on and after the 18th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS here will be CLOSED from THIS DATE to 20th instant, inclusive.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Bombay, 15th May 1871.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are hereby invited up to 12 Noon of the 18th instant for the PURCHASE of about 6½ Tons of COTTON SEED, suitable for Cattle Feeding.

2. Parties tendering must specify the price per ton.

3. All Tenders should be sealed and addressed to G. F. FORBES, Esq., Cotton Commissioner, Bombay, the words "Tender for Cotton Seed" being properly endorsed on the envelope.

4. The Seed to be paid for and removed at once.

J. H. MERRITT,
For Cotton Commissioner.

Bombay, 11th May 1871.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY for ONE YEAR of the WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, GUNNY, DAMMER, &c., required for the use of the Bombay General Post Office, will be received by the undersigned on the 1st June 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon.

2nd.—Parties tendering must make a Cash Deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tenders may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract, or should fail to furnish forthwith the Security required by the Department.

3rd.—No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4th.—Samples of the Articles to be supplied, and the Forms of Tender can be seen, and particulars known, by personal application at this Office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

C. A. STUART, Postmaster.

Bombay General Post Office, 2nd May 1871.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD on TUESDAY, the 16th May 1871, in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to CONSIDER the MEMORIAL to GOVERNMENT on the subject of the POLICE, drawn up in accordance with the Resolution passed by the Bench on the 26th April 1871.

LESLIE CRAWFORD,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 11th May 1871.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—In accordance with a Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held this day, a DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 per SHARE will be PAID to the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS, on the production of Share Certificates, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant.

By order,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th May 1871.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of May 1871, at 3 p.m.

To consider, and, if so determined, confirm the following Special Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 8th instant:—

"That this Company be wound up voluntarily."

To appoint Liquidators, and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th May 1871.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.
22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Corrugated Iron at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman Cement in Casks.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jack
Smiths' English Bellows.	Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.	Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins	Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.	Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,
No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, Wholesale and Retail.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street. GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street,

Kerosine Oil—best refined.

900 Ash Oars, 9 to 18 feet long	5 as. per foot.
100 Barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs.	Rs. 10 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	,, 125 each.
Do. Ditto 800 ,,	,, 100 ,,
American Union Scales	,, 30 ,,
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	,, 15 ,,
Ditto 4 ,,	,, 10 ,,
Post-office Scales, ½ oz.	,, 10 ,,
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins.	,, 6 per doz.
Ditto Oysters, ,,	,, 6 ,,
Condensed Milk	,, 12 ,,
Preserved Peaches, 3 lb. tins	,, 18 ,,
Ditto Green Corn, 2 lb. tins	,, 12 ,,
Ditto Ditto Peas, 2 lb. tins	,, 12 ,,
Ditto Tomatoes, 3 lb. tins	,, 9 ,,

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street Lantern.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

FARNHAM & Co.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MAY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway
Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
Scinde Railway.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following.

AGENTS—

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co., and Railway Bookstall
Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

NOTICES.

ARRIVALS from the MOFUSSIL and ENGLAND can be ACCOMMODATED with BOARD and RESIDENCE at Rs. 3-4 per day in a healthy locality within ten minutes' walk from the Fort.

The House commands a view of the Sea and Harbour.
Permanent Boarders at a reduced rate.
A Conveyance Rs. 4 per day.
Apply 8, Grant Buildings, Lower Colaba.

MILLINERY AND OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE.

MRS. LAKE has just received "Overland," per P. & O. Co.'s steamer "Columbian," a FRESH SUPPLY of FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, as follows:—

PRINCESS LOUISE RIDING HATS, richly trimmed, Rs 20 to Rs 30 each.
PRINCESS LOUISE Chinelle and Corded HAIR NETS, Rs. 1, 1¼, and 1½ each.
PRINCESS LOUISE Straw BONNETS and HATS, richly trimmed, in the new Colours, Rs 16, 18, 20 to Rs 28 each.
PRINCESS LOUISE LACE FALLS, or VEILS, new shape, Rs. 1½ each.
PRINCESS LOUISE HAIR ROLLS, Rs 2½ per pair.
Ladies' DRESS BONNETS, trimmed, Rs 15, 18, 20, to Rs 25 each
MUSLIN and LACE, SETS, Collar and Sleeves, Rs 3½, 4, 5, to Rs 7 per Set.
Coloured and White FLOUNCED SKIRTS (suitable for the Hills) Rs 4, 5, 7, to Rs 9 each.
Ladies' FRENCH CORSETS, in all sizes, Rs 10 each.
Human HAIR PLAITS, in all Shades, Rs 15, 18, to Rs 20 each.
Muslin, Merino, and Print GARIBALDIS, Rs 3, 5, 7, 10, and Rs 12 each.
RICH SILKS, in all the new shades, at Rs 3, 4, 5, 6, to Rs 9½ per yard.
Black, White, and Coloured SILK and SATINS, at Rs 3, 4, 5 to Rs 10 per yard.
New Duchess LACES and TRIMMING.

FOR CHILDREN.

Infant's CLOAKS, richly embroidered, Rs 18, 20, 22 to Rs 28 each.
Infant's HATS and HOODS, Rs 4, 6, 8, 10 to Rs 12 each.
Straw HATS for Children, trimmed, at Rs 9, 10, 12, and Rs 15 each
Girl's and Boy's MERINO DRESSES, trimmed richly, at Rs 10, 12, 15 to Rs 18 each.
Infant's BIBS and WOOLLEN SOCKS.
Boy's Crimped and Plain COLLARS, Annas 8 and 12 each.

FOR TRAVELLERS.

Serge, Linsey, and WINSEY DRESSES.
Print Dresses, ready made, Rs 12 to 13 each.
Print and Fancy Skirts and Petticoats, Rs 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 each.
Warm Black Cloth Jacquettes, Rs 10 and 12 each.
Ladies' Grey, White and Colored Jacquettes, Rs 10, 12 and 13.

LADIES' UNDER-LINEN AND HOSIERY.

Ladies' Chimesses, Night Dresses, Drawers, Petticoats, Camisoles and Petticoat Bodices, plain and trimmed.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Black, White and Colored Kid Gloves, Rs. 3 per pair for Cash only.
White Dress Neck Ties, The Eglinton Tie, Oxford and Cambridge Ties, The Pall Mall Tie.
Scents and Cosmetiques, &c.

Every description of Wedding and Mourning Goods always in Stock.

Orders carefully and promptly attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

Orders from Outstation must be accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

TERMS CASH.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

28th April 1871.

BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!! BILLIARDS!!!

JEEVUNJEE'S EXCHANGE.

JEEVUNJEE and Co beg to inform the PUBLIC, this Establishment has been thoroughly renovated, the BILLIARD DEPARTMENT, consisting of three of Thurston's best Billiard Tables, are in charge of Mr. Dennis.

The Tiffin and Refreshment Department has also been made more replete, and will have the benefit of Mr. Dennis' superintendence.

JEEVUNJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable, and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two, or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Bombay "Gazette" Press, 1871.

JOHN MOIR AND SON'S
CELEBRATED SOUPS,
in ½ and 1 lb. Tins.

These Soups are of superior quality, and cheaper to the consumer than any in the market; from their great strength, they are well adapted for flavouring purposes; with an equal quantity of water, they make an excellent soup.

To be had Retail of all Provisioners, and Wholesale at their Factory

56, VIRGINIA STREET, ABERDEEN.
FARM and GARDEN:—GARTHDEE, near ABERDEEN.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious oilmen's stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

NOTICES.

LINDLEY AND WARREN,
PHOTOGRAPHERS AND MINIATURE PAINTERS,
No. 11 FORBES STREET AND APOLLO STREET.
CARTES—Rs. 12 PER DOZEN.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale:—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEDOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
FORT, BOMBAY.
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar).

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

RUSSELL AND CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, 24, MEDOW STREET.
(Opposite to the Oriental Bank Corporation.)

BEG to inform the Public that they have just imported a large assortment of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, and CHILDREN'S BOOTS, SHOES, FANCY SLIPPERS, &c., &c., of the latest fashion and of superior quality, being made expressly to order, at moderate Prices.

Also Regulation and Hunting Spurs, Hunting and Riding Whips, Racket and Cricket Kits, &c., &c.

The Manufacturing Department is superintended by a competent European Foreman where all orders will be promptly executed with first-class material and workmanship.

All Orders from Up-country must be accompanied with a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Directions for self-measurement and Price List forwarded free on application.

CAUTION.—ADAMS' PATENT CENTRAL FIRE BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department.

We have received information this day that Revolvers are being advertised and sold in India as "Adams' Revolvers," the *same* not being our make.

We would caution purchasers against these spurious imitations, and ask them to note that the side of our Revolver is marked with our trade mark—J.A.—(in monogram) as engraved.

Adams' Small Arms Company, 391, Strand, London; John Adams, Managing Director. March 1, 1871.

Particulars and price lists to be had on application.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,

for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

DOOR AND WINDOW HEADS.

AN UNRIVALLED SUCCESS.

CHEAP, ELEGANT, EVERLASTING.

The attention of ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS is called to these BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, which, being of IRON, are superseding the use of Wood and Stone.

A variety of Patterns has been prepared and a Stock of elaborate Castings kept ready for immediate shipment.

Full particulars or Designs may be obtained on application

NEWTON, CHAMBERS & Co.,
THORNCLIFFE IRONWORKS, NEAR SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W in a diamond.)

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.
An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270 Regent Street, London, BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits
Pongous, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, AND FROM EVERY STOREKEEPER IN INDIA.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars with native productions, they should invariably be destroyed when empty. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

GILL AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1795.

LONDON ......37, Crutched Friars, Mark Lane,
BOMBAY ......Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA ...Government Place.

GILL & Co. beg to request the attention of the Public to the undermentioned LIST of their WINES and SPIRITS, which, for quality, cannot be surpassed, and on trial will be found to merit the high opinion formed of them in the Bengal Presidency.

Traders will be dealt with on their usual wholesale terms. Quotations in Rupees per dozen, good delivery (being London prices with charges added).

CHAMPAGNES—Rs. 35, 39, 45. Half pints 12.
SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK—Rs. 35.
SHERRIES—Rs. 19, 24, 29, 31, 32.
PORTS—Rs. 23, 31.
STILL MOSELLES—Rs. 20, 27.
STEIN WEIN—Rs. 23.
STILL HOCKS—Rs. 16, 21, 22, 31, 33, 37,
CLARETS—Rs. 9, 11, 13, 16, 19, 22, 25, 42.
RED BURGUNDY—Rs. 16, 19.
CHABLIS—Rs. 19. SAUTERNES—Rs. 17, 25.
BRANDIES—Rs. 24, 32.
OLD TOM GIN, Rs. 15. HOLLANDS, Rs. 18. Superior OLD JAMAICA RUM, Rs. 20. SCOTCH WHISKEY, Rs. 17. DUTCH LIQUEURS.

The above are Cash quotations.

The Wines are packed in cases of 1 dozen quarts and 2 dozen pints; sample bottles may, however, be had.

N.B.—We shall be glad to receive Orders, for execution in London, for Bass's Beer, bottled by Bass's Agents, price of which is 7s. 6d. per dozen F. O. B. in London; cost here, including charges, comes to about Rs. 4-14-0 to Rs. 5-2-0 per dozen, according to exchange.

*** Orders for Beer must be accompanied with a remittance.

WINE LIST.

CHAMPAGNE:—	
Veuve Clicquot	Rs. 32 per doz.
G. H. Mumm & Co.	,, 28 ,,
STILL HOCKS:—	
Liebfraumilch	,, 20 ,,
Marcobrunner	,, 24 ,,
Rüdesheimer	,, 24 ,,
Johannisberger	,, 30 ,,
Hochheimer Victoria Berg	,, 36 ,,
Do. do. Blue capsule	,, 45 ,,
CLARETS:—	
Chateau de Frands	,, 16 ,,
Vray Canon	,, 18 ,,
Chateau Larose	,, 22 ,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 24 ,,
Chateau Lafite	,, 28 ,,
BRANDY:—	
S. W. S. 1866	,, 18 ,,
S. W. S. 1865	,, 20 ,,
H. and C. Balaresque	,, 22 ,,
Gauthier Frères	,, 24 ,,
Blanchy Frères	,, 28 ,,
ITALIAN WINES:—	
Sicilian Claret	,, 7 ,,
,, Sherry (Marsala)	,, 12 ,,
BEER:—	
Norwegian Ale, in 3 doz. cases	,, 6 ,,
Vienna Beer, Loewenthals, in 4 doz. cases	,, 6 ,,
OLIVE OIL:—	
Genuine Italian	,, 8 ,,

LIQUEURS, MAAGBITTER, VERMOUTH, HAVANA, CIGARS, &c.

CANDLES:—
"Star of the North German Confederation," superior quality, in small boxes of 24 packets.
Saloon Candles at 6½ as. per packet of 6.
Carriage ,, 6½ ,, ,, ,,

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 15th April 1870.

NOTICES.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S LADIES' BOOTS, beautifully made and moderate in price. The New Illustrated Catalogue, with particulars of special and convenient arrangements for Indian Residents, post free to India. Prepared Kid Walking Boots, Elastic or Button, Fancy Toes, Military Heels, 16s. 6d. New designs in Enamelled or Glove Kid, for Croquet or Promenade, 21s. Elastic House Boots, soft mock kid or Satinette, 5s. 6d. Orders should be accompanied by pattern boot or paper pattern of sole the size required, and remittance crossed "Bank of England."

Prepaid Orders, if over £5, CARRIAGE FREE TO BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, OR MADRAS.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, Oxford Street, London, W.

BREAKFAST.

EPPS'S COCOA.
GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, or in tins, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

*** J. E. & Co. also prepare the above with condensed milk, in soldered tins for export, labelled "Epps's Milky Cocoa."

COAL TAR SOAP.

WRIGHT'S SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.—Purifying, disinfecting, and antiseptic. It cleanses, purifies, and sweetens the skin, imparting to it rare brilliancy, fragrance, and smoothness. It destroys all itching and disagreeable odour from the person, and renders the whole body sweet and wholesome. Mothers should use it daily on their children. It is an elegant toilet Soap, a great preservative of health, and sweetly scented. Its use thoroughly purifies and disinfects the body after an attack of fever, scarlatina, small-pox, and other maladies.

"It is the only true antiseptic Soap with which we are acquainted."—The British Medical Journal.

"Anonymous Letters often reach us praying for a remedy for foul breath or perspiration. Here is one."—The Medical Times and Gazette.

Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Grocers, in tablets, 6d. and 1s. each.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.,
Southwark, London.

LEA and PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Declared by Connoisseurs
to be
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. and by Grocers, and Oilmen, universally

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, ROMAN CEMENT.—Apply to VOLKART BROTHERS.

FOR SALE, a pair of handsome GULF ARAB HORSES (aged); good useful animals; will be sold cheap. Address G. H. D., Gazette Office.

FOR SALE, a very handsome single-seated CHARIOT BROUGHAM, with moveable glass front; built to order by Wyburn, Long Acre; in perfect order; with an ARAB HORSE and nearly new set of HARNESS complete. Price Rs. 900. Apply to A. B. C., at the Office of this Journal.

FOR SALE, at KOTREE (SIND), 1 SIEBE BROTHER'S 2-Ton Patent ICE MAKING MACHINE.—For particulars apply to

MAX DENSO, Kurrachee.

ON COMMISSION SALE.—HORSES and CARRIAGES.—Terms per day: Charge, Horse Rs. 1. Commission charged on Carriages 5 per cent. No rent charged for standing. Job Horses and Carriages TO LET for any period.

BIERS & Co., Girgaum.

FOR SALE, ADDIS'S PATENT WHEELS, CARTS, Two Dummies, Municipal Carts, Circular Saws, Rails, and various other CONTRACTORS' and IRON-SMITES' TOOLS and IMPLEMENTS. For List, Prices, and other particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.,
Shipping, Forwarding, Custom House, and General Commission Agents.

FOR SALE, or HIRE for any period, a STEAM BARGE of 64 22-100 Registered Tons, 14 nominal H. P., in very good condition and working order. For terms and other particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co., Apollo House.

FOR SALE, one portable STEAM ENGINE, 12-Horse Power, with two Cylinders, 8½ inch diameter, and enlarged Fire-box, complete, by Messrs. Ruston, Proctor and Co.

One do do 10-Horse power, &c.
One improved SAW BENCH for 36 inch Saw, complete.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Bombay.

LATEST IMPROVEMENTS IN MACHINERY FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF COTTON AND WOOL.

PLATT BROTHERS & Co., Limited,
MACHINISTS,
OLDHAM.

THE Undersigned are SOLE AGENTS in Western India for the above Company, and are prepared to furnish Estimates for every description of Cotton and Wool Cleaning, Ginning, Spinning, and Weaving Machinery, Mill Fittings, and Stores.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRIES for Colabas at Rs. 1,700, Oriental Spinning shares at Rs. 2,825 ex.div., and Mofussil Press shares at Rs. 530. Other shares closed firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	100
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	630
10,000	500	100	5 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	185
5,250	1,000	all	7 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,380
30,000	250	all	2 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	250 par
40,000	275	all	10 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
40,000	20	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
30,000	250	125	nil	National Bank of India	100
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	245
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
...	£2	13.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	4,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	19.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	208

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,700
8,000	100	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	157
750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	970
4,000	2,000	1,450	Nil	Port Canning	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,650
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,850
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	3,000
800	1,000	all	45*	Bombay United	1,0.0
1600	150	150	...	Broach Mills	315
750	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,925
750	2,000	all	75 p.s	Great Eastern	2,240
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,120
800	2,500	all	350 p.s	Oriental	2,850 x.d
600	2,500	2,400	...	Royal	2,410

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	9,100
200	1,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,160
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	490
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,300
200	2,000	11	265do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,560
200	500	all	65do	Do. New	640
300	1,850	all	Nil.	Colaba Press Co.	5,400
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	3,500
150	4,500	all	300	Fort Press Co.	10,500
39	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,040
250	1,000	6,000	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,450
250	5,000	1,467	70 ps	Imperial Press Co.	1,175
500	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,275
2,000	400	350	35 ps	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	530
120	2,500	all	350	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
225	2,000	1,00.	Nil.	Victoria Press, Madras	925
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,000
400	1,500	...		Carwar Company	775

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	775
1,000	50	all	5 pc.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co	34
500	2,000	300	21 ps	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	25 ps.	Treacher & Co.	420
3,000	250	all	5 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co.	100

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10 9/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 10 7/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11½d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 7/16.
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
Do.	60 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	Par
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do	228

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-12
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-1
Carolas	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	107
Gold Leaf	,,	17
Bar Gold 10oz. English	,,	17-2
Australian Gold	,,	16-12

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	114
Five per cent	106½
Four per cent	99½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent Debenture Loan 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	108½
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	115
Do. Do. Market Rate	115

CALCUTTA.—11TH MAY, 1871.

Government Securities:—The market was rather quiet.

4 per cents, small amounts, were bought at Rs 98-10 to 98-8, or 1-6 to 1-6 discount.

4½ per cents, sold at Rs 106-8, and some small sums of 5½ per cents at Rs 112-8 and 113-10. A lakh of 3 years' debentures was placed, yesterday, at Rs 105, and some 15 years' debentures, at Rs 110.

Municipal Debentures continue in demand, for investment orders, at the prices quoted.

The share market was active and considerable transactions reported in Indigo and Tea stocks, mostly at advanced rates.

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs 1,450.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 15.

Welch, Lieut., 13th Native Infantry, on leave, from Surat.

Holiday, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, on duty, from Carwar.

Hancock, Captain, Political Department, on duty, from Aden.

Sim, Captain, Royal Engineers, on duty, from England.

Butler, Captain, 76th Regiment, on leave, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 15.

Moyle, Colonel, 28th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Poona.

Lloyd, Lieutenant, 2nd Punjaub Cavalry, to join, to Delra Ismael Khan.

Maitland, Lieutenant, Sind Horse, to join, to Jacobabad.

Butler, Captain, 76th Regiment, on leave, to Matheran.

Hancock, Captain, Political Department, on duty, to Baroda.

Crawford, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Kurrachee.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 13th May, 1871.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave:—

Staff Corps.—Major R. M. Bonnor, for 20 days, from the 11th instant, in extension of privilege leave.

Poona Horse.—Captain R. G. T. Stevenson, for 30 days, from the 8th May 1871, on privilege leave.

H. M.'s 49th Regiment.—Lieutenant G. F. Russell, for 50 days, from date of departure on privilege leave.

At the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, B. M. S., Hospital Apprentice L. Jackson, 18th Brigade R. A., Kirkee, is directed to proceed to Asseerghur expeditiously at the public expense, for duty with the detachment, 40th Foot, vice Hospital Apprentice W. Royles, discharged the service at his own request.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 13th May, 1871.

Captain N. H. Yates, Staff Corps, is attached to do-duty with the 7th Regiment N. I.

Staff Assistant Surgeon Fraser is transferred from general duty, Northern Division, to the Mhow Division, for duty with the 1st Battalion 8th Foot, vice Roye.

Assistant Surgeon Fraser will travel expeditiously from Ahmedabad to Nusseerabad at the public expense.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State from India on the 3rd May 1871:—

Captain W. A. Yates, Staff Corps.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindoostani according to the lower standard:—

Corporal John Blythe, 83rd Foot.

Privates P. T. Kirk and P. McGoveth, 103rd Foot.

The following orders are confirmed:—

56th Foot.—Regimental order, dated 21st April 1871, appointing Captain Turner Interpreter to the Regiment with effect from the 8th April 1871.

Regimental order, dated 27th April 1871, appointing Lieutenant Della Voye to act as Interpreter to the Regiment from 23rd April 1871, vice Captain Turner, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 440 of 16th August 1865.

83rd Foot.—Regimental order, dated 26th ultimo, appointing the following officers to act as a Committee of Paymastership, in place of those appointed in G. O. C. No. 665 of 29th October 1870—

President—Captain C. L. Smith.

Members—Captain E. A. Butler and Lieutenant W. Stewart.

Captain C L Smith will perform the duties of Paymaster on the responsibility of the Committee.

3rd Regiment Light Cavalry—Regimental order, dated 27th March 1871, directing Lieutenant M. Mayne, 1st Squadron subaltern, to officiate as second Squadron officer and Adjutant, vice Willoughby, proceeded on leave, and until the arrival of Lieutenant Stevens.

25th Regiment N. L. I.—Regimental order, dated 2nd March 1871, appointing Captain Poole to officiate as Wing subaltern, vice Hennell.

Regimental order, dated 3rd March 1871, notifying that Captain Withers officiated as Wing subaltern from 18th December to 1st March 1871, inclusive.

The leave to England on urgent private affairs, for nine months, granted to Assistant Surgeon E. Drew, 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, in G. O. C. No. 149 of 1871, is cancelled at that officer's request.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Staff.—Major G. Priestley, 66th Foot, Commandant Poorundhur Sanitarium, to remain at Bombay from 9th May to 9th June 1871, on medical certificate, in extension.

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant J. W. Yetbury, No. 2 Battery 6th Brigade, from 15th May to 16th June 1871, to remain at Mahableshwar and Poona, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant A. S. Woolley (D Battery 9th Brigade) to Bombay, from date of departure, for 30 days, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Assistant Surgeon A. Royal (D Battery 9th Brigade) to Bombay, from date of departure, for 30 days, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

6th May.

The undermentioned is reported to have passed the prescribed examination in Hindoostani according to the Lower Standard:—

788, Private Edwin Newton, 49th Foot.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—15TH MAY.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 13s. 9d. to £2 15s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 12s. 6d. to £2 13s. 9d	,,
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.	
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	£3 2s. 6d.	
Overland	Steamers	£4 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 10s. 6d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 per bale.	
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
15	Savernake	Prichard	Liverpool, Feb. 4.
	Neera (s)	Coburn	Liverpool, Apr 1 15.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Raffin	[Put back from sea.]
	Sullamon Shaw	Nacoda	Zanzibar, May 1.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Penang (s)	Smart	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Ship British Consul, to Liverpool.

Steamer Neera, to Liverpool.

Ship Compta, to Liverpool.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

May 12 Sir Hugh Rose ... O'Brien ... Mauritius, April 1.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May 12 Mooltan (s) ... Habot ... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

May 11 Satara (s) ... ... Bombay.

12 Mooltan (s) ... Habot ... Southampton.

DAILY IMPORTS.—15TH MAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

British Consul, 48 boxes old tom, B Rustomjee.

FROM LONDON.

City of Berlin, 124 bags flint, F Habibbhoy.

Virago (s), 2 casks hardware, 6 cases medicine, and 2 cases haberdashery E Tyebally.

British Consul, 100 casks pale ale, R Bomanjee & Co; 40 cases kerosine oil, M P Writer; 125 casts beer, and 350 cases old tom, D Dorabjee & Co; 1,199 bars swedish iron, Campbell Mitchell & Co.

Lord Canning, 8 casks blacking, A H G Hoosen; 5 cases rabbins, J M Tata.

Singapore (s), 10 cases champagne, Payne & Co.

Golconda (s), 15 cases champagne, Payne & Co.

Canning, 27 cases claret, Payne & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

H A Brightman, 75 cases claret, Blackwell & Co.

A G de la Grariere, 50 cases claret, Blackwell & Co

DAILY EXPORTS.—13TH MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Robert Kerr, 100 bales wool, D Gopjee; 84 bales cotton, S P Framjee & Co; 215 bales cotton, M Thackersey & Co.

Tennyson, 200 bales cotton, H Bomanjee Touche & Co.

Macedon, 500 bales cotton, N Kessowjee.

William Fairbairn, 330 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers; 350 bales cotton W and A Graham & Co; 100 bales cotton, J Ludhanee & Co.

Morning Light, 200 bales cotton, D Mathooradass; 66 bales cotton, C Naranjee; 72 bales cotton, L Ookerda & Co.

Isabella Kerr, 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

T E Lemon, 200 bales cotton, M Soorjee; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 54 bales cotton, C Vussonjee.

Virago (s), 50 bales wool, D Bhagobhai; 50 bundles nux vomica and 400 bundles myrabolams, S S Narielwalla; 350 bundles nux vomica, D Premjee; 150 bales cotton, Framjee Sands & Co; 22 bales cotton, Richard Martin.

Baron Macaulay, 60 bales cotton, C Ludha.

Andaman, 30 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co.

Hanna Law, 100 bales cotton, J Ludhanee & Co; 1 bale cotton, Lyon & Co.

Prince Oscar, 58 bales cotton, B Bhutter; 50 bales wool, R Mahomed.

Persia, 400 bales cotton, C Ludha.

Sydney Dacres, 500 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell & Co; 72 bales cotton, N Gordhun.

Evelyn, 514 bundles gall, P Naranjee.

City of Berlin, 200 bales cotton, Hutchison, Dods & Co.

Compta, 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co; 750 bales cotton, G F Pim & Co.

Sheraz (s), 400 bundles gall, V Ebram & Co.

St Fil'ans, 100 bales cotton, V Vulubdass.

British Consul, 500 bales cotton, M Hurruckchund.

FOR LONDON.

The Tweed, 4 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

Barham, 30 cases fishmaws, P Damjee.

Simla (s), 19 chests bloodstone, A Dorabjee; 152 pieces E teeh, R Girdhurial.

FOR HAVRE.

Red Cross, 100 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.

Hydrabad, 53 bales cotton, S Tyabjee & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Simla (s), 25 bales cotton, Planque, Vinoy & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Simla (s), 25 bales cotton, Planque, Vinoy & Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Donna Maria, 500 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

New Margaret, 18 cwts sandalwood, J Peerbhoy.

Sunda (s) 402 bales cotton, A Habibbhoy; 141 bales cotton, C Ebram; 50 bales twist, E Framjee & Co; 7 chests M opium, M Goculdass; 9 chests M opium, J Kesunram; 7 bales cotton, N J Ebram; 12 chests M opium, S E Sassoon; 10 chests M opium, G Singanee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Simla (s), 2 chests M opium, K Hurmookroy; 8 chests M opium, G Singanee.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S
FINANCIAL STATEMENT,
FOR 1871-2.
MAY BE HAD, IN PAMPHLET SHAPE, 20 pp., PRICE EIGHT ANNAS, AT THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Annual Subscription ....Rs. 12 0
Price, per Copy 0 4

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.
Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
Per Annum ....Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy 0 4 0
Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette.*

THE GREAT KHANDEISH CASE.
JUDGMENT OF THE HIGH COURT,
DELIVERED BY
THE HON. SIR M. R. WESTROPP,
ON THE 12TH APRIL 1871.
May be had, in Pamphlet Form, 8 pp., Price Four Annas, at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAMBER—May 10th, at Gya, the wife of Henry Bamber, Esq., of a son.

CHILL—May 10th, at Agra, the wife of G. P. Chill, Esq., of a son.

FIELDER—May 11th, at Calcutta, the wife of W. H. Fielder, of a daughter—still born.

JACKSON—May 7th, at Peshawur, the wife of Colonel C. Jackson Bengal Army, of a son.

LONSDALE—May 10th, at Meerut, the wife of Captain C. H. Lonsdale, 105th Light Infantry, of a son.

DEATH.

MACKENZIE—May 10th, at Calcutta, after a protracted illness, Elizabeth Ann, wife of Mr. N. W. Mackenzie, of the Bank of Bengal.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1871.

AMONG the many plans for the reorganization of the British Army, that of Sir William Hamilton, of the Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, is not the least ingenious or the least deserving of consideration. It has been published in the shape of a big pamphlet by Blackwood, and it has certainly been published in time, for the measures of the Government, although they may kill purchase, are not sufficient, we will not say for the emergency, since emergency there is none, but for the permanent normal wants of the country. The first and essential step towards what we may call the reconciliation of the Army and the Country, a step essential towards the extinction of distrust and suspicion, the abolition of purchase, will be taken now or at an early period. When that has been accomplished, the nation will listen, with less distrust, to schemes which may be devised in order to give us a National Army. Sir William Hamilton deprecates the abolition of purchase, but whether got rid of or retained, that bad system would not injure the execution of his plan more than it injures, both in a military and political sense, the present Army.

We do not propose to discuss so intricate a subject as the details of Sir William's scheme. They are most carefully and elaborately worked out to the last man and percentage of a man, and we can only admire the courage, industry, and conscientiousness of the author as displayed in his ample statistical tables. He does not appear to have forgotten anything, and we must admit his right to remark that he has, for the first time, shown how a modification of the Prussian plan might be applied to the re-organization of the British Army. He *has* offered a consistent and, no doubt, a practicable project for consideration; and the only thing he seems to have left out of the account is the temper of the British Nation, and the readiness of that exacting and suspicious body to acquiesce in a proposal which would give them an army, but an army no more identified with the nation than the present.

For Sir William proposes, retaining purchase, be it remembered, to provide for us nothing more nor less than an improved Standing Army, differing, so far as its political character is concerned, in nothing from the present. Succinctly expressed, his project would largely increase all the "vested interests" now existing in the army, and do nothing whatever towards accommodating it to the political conditions of the time. This will readily be seen from a general statement of his principles. He proposes to convert the existing line battalions into Fifty-eight regiments of the Line, each having three battalions—one in India or the Colonies, the other two at home; and in connexion with them a Militia battalion. The whole force is to be raised by voluntary enlistment for a fixed term of years. The number of recruits annually would also be fixed, and specific proportions, according to terms of service, would annually pass into the Reserve, and from the Reserve into the Militia; so that the whole force, for a similar system with some modifications is applied to the Cavalry and Artillery, would have passed through the mill of rigorous, continuous, and regular training, in the most absolute acceptation of that term. No one could deny that this is a capital advantage. First there would be thorough training in England, next a tour of foreign service, then service in the Reserve, and lastly in the Militia. The plan would provide fifty-eight battalions for ordinary foreign service, and, including the Brigade of Guards, reduced to six battalions, one hundred and twenty-two battalions of Infantry, exclusive of Militia and Volunteers for home service, or employment in war. The Cavalry and Artillery being kept in proportion, Sir William provides effectives sufficient for five corps d'armée of Prussian strength—a very tempting offer; but we greatly doubt whether any Government could carry such a scheme, whether the British people would ever consent to perfect and intensify a military system not in keeping with the political condition of the state. That there are many and striking advantages, especially from a purely military point of view, in the project of Sir William Hamilton we should be the last to deny; that his machine would provide us with an admirable fighting apparatus we heartily believe; nor do we dispute that the principle of tying all the effective forces together is correct. But the soldier-statesman who may have the good fortune to hit upon the right plan for a British army, will have to think of something more than mere military excellence. He will have to obtain that by some process which shall be in harmony with the political and social state of the nation. He will have to provide, at least, that a career in the army shall be as open to poverty as that of any other profession; he will have to remove the barrier which is no obstacle to Wealth but which is insurmountable to Brains. This Sir William does not do.

It is with great reluctance that we dissent from a plan which, in so many respects, is far superior to the existing hap-hazard and improvident arrangement. Properly speaking we have no army—only battalions, horsemen and guns; no reserves whatever; for, in their present state, neither the Militia nor the Volunteers are entitled to be ranked as reserves of the regular army. But to mend institutions, so fragmentary and imperfect, we should prefer to see adopted a broader, bolder, and an altogether national scheme, one which would provide good soldiers in abundance, so far as drill and discipline can provide them, and make them better by developing all their aptitudes and increasing both their *moral* and *morale*. If it were not that Sir William Hamilton's plan preserves and augments the "vested interests" of wealth and social station, and divorces the army still further from the Nation, we should much like to see it tried. So much of it is sound and thoroughly soldier-like, that we regret it does not repose upon a broader basis and meet the political as well as the military wants of the state. And, as we have perforce been obliged to treat of it so generally, we trust that what we have said will not deter any one from studying the projected system as a whole. Differing from the author in so many respects we may have unintentionally done injustice to his carefully worked out project, but while we cannot help preferring our own opinions, we cordially recommend Sir William's pamphlet to the attention of the public.

THE King of Italy has sent the Order of Knight Commander of the Crown of Italy to the Maharajah of Johore, K.C.S.I.

THE Government of India has ruled that the cost of establishments of Ameens, appointed for the special and temporary duty of making measurements of States to be brought under settlement, is an ordinary contingency for which a Collector may provide in his Budget estimate, without procuring previous sanction from higher authority.

THE appointment of Colonel R. O. Bright, C. B., 119th Regiment, to a brigade command, has (says the "Englishman") only been delayed a few days. Although he was unable to fill the post of Brigadier at Bareilly from some military miscalculation, the vacancy called by the departure to England of General Forrest at Jubbulpore has afforded an opportunity of recognising Colonel Bright's claims; and he proceeds to that station immediately as Brigadier. This is also fortunate, as it does not so completely sever him from his own regiment, they being at Saugor, and under the Jubbulpore command.

THE services of Lieutenant General P. Innes, Bengal Staff Corps, who died at Simla on the 10th instant, were as follows:—

General Innes, at the time of his decease, was Commandant of the Simla Volunteer Rifles. He served in the Gwalior campaign, and was present at the battle of Maharajpore, 29th Dec. 1843, (bronze star and Brevet Major); served also in the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46, including the battle of Ferozeshah (medal and Bt. Lieut. Col.):—

Ensign.	Lieut.	Captain	Major.
16 Jan. '24.	28 Aug. '25.	16 Jan. '39.	30 Ap. '44.
Lieut.-Col.	Colonel	Major-Gen.	Lt.-Gen.
3 April '46.	20 June '54.	12 July '58.	22 Mar. '70.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 13th May, compared with the statement issued on the 6th May:—

LIABILITIES.		6th May.	13th May.
Proprietors Capital:— First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do.	,, 10,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities		4,15,000	4,15,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office		133,89,126	131,25,693
Do. do. do. at Branches.		60,38,116	54,15,55
Other Deposits		185,13,891	191,20,340
Post Bills		40,762	37,369
Cash Credits, undrawn		7,03,188	7,68,945
	Rs.	45,99,583	448,91,402

ASSETS.		6th May.	13th May.
Government Securities		60,50,270	64,73,082
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise		22,24,958	22,07,483
Loans, on Security of do. do.		21,80,215	26,36,920
Current Accounts overdrawn		,083	5,898
Bills Discounted		103,15,281	111,21,940
Stamps		5,894	6,065
Dead Stock	Rs. 4,86,758		
Amount applied in reduction	,, 40,000	4,45,699	4,46,758
Bullion		5,92,2 7	4,86,017
Cash Balances with Correspondents		10,75,449	12,26,034
Cash and Currency Notes		220,0 ,413	202,81,354
	Rs.	4 0,99,583	448,91,402

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CAPTURE OF FORT VANVES.

VERSAILLES, 15TH MAY.

The Government troops have to-day occupied Fort Vanves, which has been evacuated by the insurgents. Fifty guns and eight mortars were captured.

LONDON, 13TH MAY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was advancing.

Fair Dhollera 5⅝d.	
Exchange on India 1s. 10⅝d.	
Oriental Bank shares	£42.
Chartered ,,	£13 10s.
,, Mercantile ,,	£22 10s.
Hongkong and Shanghai shares	£36.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	92¾.
5 per cent. ,, ,,	100.
5½ per cent. ,, ,,	107⅝.

Arrived from Bombay, Balkamah.

THE WEATHER.

YESTERDAY, in describing the weather in Bombay on Sunday, we stated that in the evening the weather moderated, and now we have to report that about midnight the wind greatly increased, and by two o'clock blew quite a gale. The gale continued without interruption till daylight, and a great deal of rain fell throughout the night. During the whole of yesterday the wind was very strong, and heavy rain-clouds obscured the sky. Yesterday indeed was quite like an ordinary monsoon day, and the sea appears to be as rough as it generally is in the month of July or August.

It is satisfactory to learn that no damage was caused to any vessels in the harbour by the gale on Sunday night. One or two ships dragged their anchors and a native boat or two was swamped, but nothing serious occurred.

BOMBAY.

MAILS FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG, per steamer Simla, will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 A.M. on the 18th instant.

BREACH OF LIQUOR LICENSE.—Nusserwanjee Cowasjee and Eduljee Cowasjee were yesterday charged before Mr. M. G. Ranade with selling a small bottle of brandy, contrary to the first clause of the license. The first defendant was the owner of the shop, but was not present at the time when the liquor was sold, and was therefore discharged. The second defendant was fined Rs. 10.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the band of H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I. at the Esplanade this evening:—

March	Bachanten	Titti
Aria (Op)	Satanella	Balfe
Quadrille	Macbeth	Herzoc
Selection (Op)	L'Elisir d'Amore	Donizetti
Valse	Friedens Palmen	Keler Bela
Galop	Excursion Train	Musgrove

THE VICTORIA DRAMATIC COMPANY gave a first representation of their new comedy of "Hujumbad and Thugguvaz" on Saturday evening last, at the new Victoria House. The audience was unusually large, all parts of the house being crammed with spectators, a number of people having had to go back disappointed, —there being no room. The comedy consists of four parts, well and cleverly arranged, and was represented by the amateurs in a lively spirit. There is a large fund of wit and humour in it, which kept the audience in a pleasant mood throughout the performance. The singing of the young men, as usual, was much liked. The amateurs would do well to repeat the performance as often as practicable, before the monsoon regularly sets in.

DR. BEATTY has been appointed to act for Dr. Lord as Civil Surgeon at Poona. A more popular arrangement could not have been made. We are glad to hear that Dr. Beatty is restored to health.—*Deccan Herald*, May 15.

THE CHIEF OF JUMKHUNDEE, one of the most popular of our native nobility, has proceeded to Mahableshwar.—*Ibid.*

MAHABLESHWAR.—We have heard great complaints of the climate of Mahableshwar. The damp has put a stop to all the pic-nics; but ladies are getting up theatricals which are to be performed at the residence of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on an early day.—*Ibid.*

BANK OF MADRAS.—The Bank of Madras has reduced the rate of interest on fixed deposits for twelve months to four per cent. Six months' deposits carry the same rate.—*Madras Athenæum*, May 13.

MR. GUJANUND VITHUL, the City Police Inspector of Ahmedabad, has been called to Baroda by Major Coles, to assist him in his work.—*Guzerat Mitra.*

PASSENGERS FROM LIVERPOOL.

THE S. S. NEERA, 1,397 tons, Captain C. Coburn, arrived on Sunday night from Liverpool via the Suez Canal with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—

Captain Jervis, Captain Wyllie, Miss Swaine, Mr and Mrs Gregson, Miss Astou, Miss Whittly, and Mrs Edvey.

The vessel met a strong monsoon and heavy sea from Socotra to this port; for the last three days accompanied with violent squalls of wind and rain, and unsettled weather. She accomplished the voyage from Liverpool to Bombay in 29½ days—the quickest passage yet made by the Canal route. The actual time under steam was 27 days 13 hours.

THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

WE understand that the Grant Road Theatre has been leased for three years to Mr. Cooverjee Sorabjee Nazir, the young and intelligent Parsee gentleman whose name, in connection with the Elphinstone Dramatic Club and other similar companies, is well known to the public. The lease, we understand, is to commence from July next.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE BARQUE SULLAMAN SHAH, Nacoda, arrived yesterday from Zanzibar with a general cargo.

THE SHIP SAVERNAKE, 1,284 tons, Captain John Pritchard, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of 1,714 tons of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Owen and Okell.

THE S. S. PENANG, 475 tons, Captain J. R. Smart, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Ensign P. J. Maitland, Mr. Grant, Mr. Dharianmull, Mr. W. Paterson, Mr. D'Silva. For Bussorah—Mr. Hajee Ally Ackber. For Muscat—Dr. R. M. Meiklejohn. And seventy-five deck passengers.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 15th May, 7 A.M.—Mail steamer from Calcutta signalled.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

KURRACHEE, 15th May, 8-50 P.M.—Latest date from United Kingdom, via Russia, 15th May, 1-35 P.M. Latest date from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 15th May, 11-15 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 15th May, 10-20 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind light, thermometer 80, barometer 29·93, rainfall 27 cents.

CANNANORE, 15th May, 10 P.M.—Weather fair, wind south-east, thermometer 79·5, barometer 30·00.

VINGORLA, 15th May, 12 P.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 92, rainfall 11 cents.

MANGALORE, 15th May, 12 P.M.—Weather fair, thermometer 82.

TUTICORIN, 15th May, 11 A.M.—Weather fine, wind west, thermometer 90, barometer 29·82.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—15th MAY, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 14th May, 7-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 16 hours 37 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 14th to 9 P.M. of the 15th May is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.		Min.	
From Kurrachee	1	35	0	2
,, Calcutta	7	18	0	6
,, Madras	5	49	0	5

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

YESTERDAY there were in all 273 prisoners in the House of Correction. Of these, 86 were under sentences from the High Court, 3 from the Court of Petty Sessions, 118 from the Magistrates of Police, 31 from Military Courts Martial, and 35 under the Vagrancy Act. Of the prisoners, 132 were Europeans, the remainder, 141, were natives.

JUDGMENTS BY THE HIGH COURT.

AFTER sitting as Commissioner in the Insolvency Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Green delivered judgment in three cases which he had heard during the sitting of the Ordinary Civil Court. Two of these were with regard to native property and of little general interest. The third was in the suit by Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co., against Jejeebhoy Jehangier Lamna, to recover the amount due on a consignment of 150 bales of cotton shipped, first by the Kristna and afterwards transferred to the Neera in July or August 1869. The defendant had denied that the signatures on the usual documents were written by him, and alleged that they were forgeries. His Lordship held, however, that the forgery had not been established, and gave decree in favour of the plaintiffs, with costs.

BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT.

A SITTING of this Court was held yesterday by Mr. Justice Green, Commissioner, when the following cases were disposed of:—

DISCHARGES GRANTED.

William Hassett, European, a railway guard. His liabilities were Rs. 714. He was discharged on condition of paying Rs. 20 a month to the Official Assignee till further orders of the Court.

Shaik Mohideen bin Shaik Hoossein, a broker, with Rs. 10,956 of liabilities.

Currumsey Nursee and Canjee Anundjee, merchants, with Rs. 3,376 of liabilities.

Narrondass Lukmedass, a broker, with Rs. 12,225 of liabilities.

Dorabjee Pestonjee, a merchant, with Rs. 65,059 of liabilities.

PETITIONS DISMISSED.

The petitions of the following insolvents were dismissed:—Canjee Gopal, Govindjee Sang, and Calleanjee Monjee.

PETITIONS WITHDRAWN.

Manockjee Nowrojee and Mahomed Ally Cadurbhoy obtained leave to withdraw their petitions.

"TORTURED" PRISONERS AND WITNESSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I observe in a native paper (the *Dnyan Prakash*) a suggestion for the prevention of torture by the police, viz., that a separate officer should be appointed to keep in custody untried prisoners and hand them over to the magistrate. Whether such an arrangement would be practicable or not, or if so, whether it would not be too expensive, I need not enter on.

Of one thing I am certain, that it would be a great comfort to the police to be relieved from suspicion of bullying; but what would the vakeels, barristers, and pleaders say? Would they, especially if they came under the head of "hireling revilers," approve of having their grand sheet-anchor—more to be trusted even than an "alibi"—cut adrift, and the stock excuse of police-bribing (the real truth being that the witnesses had been tampered with after giving their evidence before a magistrate) thus banished out of Court?

POLICEMAN.

A CHARGE OF CHEATING.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, Dewraj Peerbhoy, a member of the firm of Peerbhoy Assur, appeared before the Acting Chief Magistrate, and laid the following information against one Khatow Gangjee, whom he charged with cheating:—I am a member of the firm of Peerbhoy Assur, and carry on business at Samjee Assajee Street. On or about the 6th inst., one Khatow Gangjee agreed to purchase of my firm gunny bags of the value of Rs. 6,000 for cash on delivery. On or about the 9th inst., the said Khatow Ganjee, in pursuance of the said agreement, took delivery of part of the said gunny bags, to the value of about Rs. 2,000, and paid Rs. 2,000 for them on delivery. On or about the 11th inst., Khatow came to my place of business and asked for delivery of the remaining gunny bags, being 458 bundles. I thereupon told him that he should have them on payment of the balance of the purchase money. He thereupon promised to pay at his place of business any one who might be authorized to receive payment on behalf of our firm; and he induced me to deliver the goods to him upon this representation. The goods, viz., 458 bundles of gunny bags, were taken away by the servant of Khatow, who asked me to send a person with him to his place of business to receive payment. I accordingly sent my clerk, Currem Fukeer, with Khatow about 4 P.M. When they arrived at the shop of Khatow, he told Curreem Fukeer to sit down while he went to fetch the money. He then went out, and the said Curreem remained there till about 6 P.M.; and then seeing that the said Khatow did not return, he came back to my place of business and informed me about this. I have since searched for Khatow, both at his house and at his place of business (which latter is now shut up), but have not been able to find any traces of him. I have applied to Coorjee, the broker, through whom the transaction was effected, for information as to the whereabouts of Khatow. He made enquiries, and informed me that he was unable to find him. I therefore charge Khatow Gangjee with cheating, in that he fraudulently induced me to deliver the said gunny bags on the representation that he would pay for them at his place of business to the person authorized by me to receive payment thereof, and I pray that a warrant may be issued for his apprehension, as also a search warrant for the seizure of the goods now remaining in the premises of Khatow, for I am informed and believe that he has already made away with a portion of the gunny bags delivered to him as hereinbefore mentioned.

The magistrate granted the application as prayed for.

DROWNING OF A SHIP'S CARPENTER AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.

DR. BLANEY, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at the European General Hospital concerning the death of James Watt, carpenter of the ship Hyderabad, who, on Saturday, accidentally fell into the sea behind the Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms. The following is the principal evidence taken at the inquest:—

Henry Bettle said—I am a constable in the Water Police, and do duty at the Apollo Bunder. On Saturday evening last, about 6 o'clock, an alarm was given that a sailor was swimming in the water at the back of the Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms. I immediately went to the spot, and saw the deceased in the water swimming, but with difficulty keeping himself above water. I knew that he was under the influence of liquor, having half an hour previously seen him get out of a buggy on the bunder. Seeing the deceased swimming with difficulty, I called to some boatmen, who were in a boat rounding the corner of the Apollo Pier at the time, asking them to seize the deceased and bring him to the steps of the pier. They did so. When landed on the bunder deceased was very much exhausted, and vomited up a large quantity of water. I immediately placed him in a buggy and conveyed him to the European General Hospital. On the way to the hospital he spoke two or three times words expressing impatience, but did not answer questions. While going to the hospital he seemed to be reviving: he sat up in the buggy and vomited once or twice on the way. When taking deceased out of the water at the pier I noticed that his cap and coat were lying on the steps. When deceased got out of the buggy on the bunder, I have said that he was under the influence of liquor, but he was not quarrelsome or excited in any remarkable manner. I have been unable to find any witnesses who could say how and in what manner deceased got into the water.

A Juror—Had the deceased any friends or associates with him when he got out of the buggy?

Witness—None whatever; he was alone with the driver in the buggy. There was no railing or protection of any kind on the pier at the spot where the deceased went into the water.

Shaik Mahomed Shaik Ally said—I am policeman No. 37 of the Water Police, and do duty at the Apollo Bunder. On Saturday last the 13th inst., about 6 o'clock in the evening, I heard an alarm raised that a man had fallen into the water. I immediately went to the spot and saw the deceased struggling in the water. I could only see the crown of the head above water. There was a depth of water about seven feet at the spot where I saw the deceased. A dinghy or small passenger boat was passing the spot where the deceased was, and I called to the men in her to seize the deceased. The boatmen picked up the deceased and brought him on shore, when he vomited a large quantity of water. He appeared to be insensible. The European constable, the last witness, placed the deceased in a buggy and took him away. I do not know how the deceased got into the water.

The deceased died at the hospital on Sunday morning last. Dr. Dymock, Assistant Surgeon at the hospital, considered the cause of death to have been congestion of the lungs produced by immersion in water.

The inquest stands adjourned until to-morrow.

POONA RACES FOR 1871.

ENTRANCES AND NOMINATIONS.

THE DERBY.

1st May.

Major M. W. Willoughby's ...b a h Birdsall.
Col. Fitzwygram's ...gr a c Crown Prince.
,, ...br a h Von Moltke.
Mr. Davison's ...gr a h Marmion.
,, ...br a h The Duke.
,, ...br a c Shohiman.
,, ...g a h Dragon.
Mr. W. H.'s ...b a h Ashrafee.
H. H. Aga Khan's ...g a h Maharaj.
,, ...b a h Dervish.
,, ...b a h Nayman.
,, ...b a gal Clipper.
,, ...g a h Alexander.
,, ...b a h Jairam.
,, ...g a c Thunder.
Mr. Abdool Rahmon's ...g a c Romeo.
,, ...c a h Hamlet.
Mr. Ali Abdoolla's ...b a c Uhlan.
,, ...b a h Laurine.
,, ...c a c Tokay.
Mr. NusserwanjeeManockjee's ...b a h Gladiator.
,, ...b a c Adwanee.
Moosa bin Joowan's ...b a c Soolaiman.
Capt. G. C. Hogg's ...gr a c Dawn of Day.
Major Crosbie's ...c a gal The Cob.
,, ...b a gal Bijou.
,, ...g a h Grumbler.
,, ...ng a c Ruby.
,, ...rg a c Nudgeeb.
Aga Ali Asker's ...c a c Ackbar.
,, ...b a h Asker.
,, ...g a h Templer.
,, ...b a h Child of the Island.
Moonshie Mahomed Beg's ...c a h Sepa Salar.
Major Probyn's ...b a g Anarchy.

THE MAIDEN GALLOWAYS.

Mr. W. H.'s ...g a gal Garb Sheppard.
H. H. Aga Khan's ...b a gal Kulb Ali.
,, ...b a g Clipper.
,, ...b a g Nayman.
Mr. Warre's ...g a g Merry Andrew.
Mr. Abdool Rahmon's ...c a g Mameluke.
Major Crosbie's ...b a g Bijou.
,, ...ng a g Ruby.
,, ...b a g Skylark.
Abdool Hoosain's ...g a gal Imperial Prince.
Aga Jan's ...g a g Shahensha.
Moonshie Mahomed Beg's ...f g g Khoos Undam.
,, ...g a c Beterick.
Major Probyn's ...b a g Anarchy.

THE COLONIAL AND ENGLISH MAIDEN STAKES.

Major C. names ...b aus h Nar Nar Goon.
Mr. K's ...b aus gel Ballarat.
Mr. Davison's ...b aus gel Fiddlehead.
,, ...b aus gel Kinglake.
Mr. M's ...b aus gel Victor.
Mr. Keir's ...b aus h Ackworth.
Capt Charles' ...b wr gel Seaweed.
Mr. Alexander's ...ch mare Tweedside.
Major Crosbie's ...ba wr gel Hackney.
Major Probyn's ...b w gel Middy.

THE POONA SWEEPSTAKES.

Major Crosbie's ...One Nomination.

THE DECCAN STAKES.

Major C. names ...b aus h Nar Nar Goon.
Capt. H. Ewart's ...a h Volcano.
Mr. K's ...b aus gel Ballarat.
Mr. Davison's ...b aus gel Fiddlehead.
Capt. Charles' ...b w gel Seaweed.
Capt. G. C. Hogg's ...gr a c Dawn of Day.
Major Crosbie's ...ba wr gel Hackney.
,, ...ng a c Ruby.
,, ...rg a c Nudgeeb.
Major Probyn's ...b w gel Middy.
,, ...b a h Kusdoom.

THE ARAB STAKES.

Mr. W. H.'s ...bay a h Ashrafee.
H. H. Aga Khan's ...g a h Khusro.
,, ...b a h Shere Ali.
,, ...g a h Silvertail.
,, ...g a h Maharaj.
Mr. Abdool Rahmon's ...g a h Greybeard.
,, ...c a h Kgt. of the Garter.
Mr. Ali Abdoola's ...b a h The Earl.
,, ...b a h Sunbeam.
,, ...b a h Nonpareil.
Major Crosbie's ...b a gal Bijou.
,, ...g a gal Electric.

THE GRAND STAND STAKES.

Mr. Davison's ...b aus gel Kinglake.
Mr. M's ...b aus gel Victor.
Mr. C. Keir's ...b aus h Ackworth.
Mr. Alexander's ...ch mare Tweedside.
Major Crosbie's ...ba wr gel Viceroy.
,, ...b wr gel Pretender.

H. H. AGA KHAN'S PURSE.

Col. Fitzwygrams' ...gr a c Crown Prince.
,, ...br a h Von Moltke.
Mr. Davison's ...br a h The Duke.
,, ...gr a h Marmion.
H. H. Aga Khan's ...g a h Maharaj.
,, ...b a h Dervish.
,, ...b a h Nayman.
,, ...g a h Alexander.
,, ...b a h Clipper.
,, ...b a h Jairam.
Mr. Abdool Rahmon's ...g a c Romeo.
Mr. Ali Abdoola's ...b a c Uhlan.
,, ...b a c Laurine.
,, ...c a c Tokay.
Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee's ...b a c Adwanee.
Moosa bin Joowan's ...b a c Soolaiman.
Major Crosbie's ...c a g The Cob.
,, ...g a h Grumbler.
,, ...g a c Ruby.
,, ...b a g Bijou.
Aga Ali Asker's ...c a c Ackbar.
,, ...b a h Asker.
,, ...g a h Templer.
,, ...b a h Child of the Island.

THE LOTTERY STAKES.

Mr. Davison's ...b aus gel Fiddlehead.
Mr. M.'s ...b aus gel Victor.
Mr. C. Keir's ...b aus h Ackworth.
Major Crosbie's ...b wr gel Viceroy.
,, ...b wr gel Pretender.
Major Probyn's ...b wr gel Middy.

A MATCH.

Mr. Ali Abdoola's ...b h h Brilliant.
Mr. G. Richard's ...g a c Puck.

THE GOVERNOR'S PLATE.

Capt. H. Ewart's ...a h Volcano.
Col. Fitzwygram's ...g a c Crown Prince.
,, ...b a h Von Moltke.
Mr. Davison's ...br a h The Duke.
,, ...gr a h Marmion.
Mr. W. H.'s ...bay a h Ashrafee.
H. H. Aga Khan's ...g a h Khusro.
,, ...b a h Shere Ali.
,, ...g a h Silvertail.
,, ...g a h Maharaj.
Mr. Abdool Rahmon's ...c a h Knight of the Garter
,, ...g a h Grey Beard.
Mr. Ali Abdoola's ...b a c Uhlan.
,, ...b a h Laurine.
,, ...c a c Tokay.
,, ...b a h The Earl.
,, ...b a h Sunbeam.
,, ...g a h Nonpareil.
Major Crosbie's ...c a gal The Cob.
,, ...b a gal Bijou.

THE WELTER.

Mr. K's ...b aus gel Ballarat.
Mr. Davison's ...b aus gel Fiddlehead.
,, ...b aus gel Kinglake.
Mr. M's ...b aus m Lady Morris.
Mr. C. Keir's ...b aus h Ackworth.
Major Crosbie's ...b wr gel Hackney.
,, ...b wr gel Pretender.
,, ...g a h Grumbler.
Major Probyn ...One Nomination.

THE SASSOON CUP.

Mr. Davison's ...br a h The Duke.
,, ...gr a h Marmion.
Mr. W. H.'s ...b a h Ashrafee.
H. H. Aga Khan's ...g a h Maharaj.
,, ...b a h Dervish.
,, ...b a h Nayman.
,, ...g a h Alexander.
,, ...b a h Clipper.
,, ...b a h Jairam.
,, ...g a c Thunder.
Mr. Abdool Rahmon's ...g a c Romeo.
Mr. Ali Abdoola's ...b a c Uhlan.
,, ...b a h Laurine.
,, ...c a c Tokay.
Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee's ...b a h Gladiator.
,, ...b a c Adwanee.
Capt. G. C. Hogg's ...gy a c Dawn of Day.
Major Crosbie's ...c a gal The Cob.
,, ...b a gal Bijou.
,, ...ng a c Ruby.
Aga Ali Asker's ...c a c Ackbar.
,, ...b a h Asker.
,, ...g a h Templer.
,, ...b a h Child of the Island.
Major Probyn's ...b a h Anarchy.

H. H. AGA KHAN'S CUP.

H. H. Aga Khan's ...g a h Khusro.
,, ...b a h Shere Ali.
,, ...g a h Silvertail.
Mr. Abdool Rahmon's ...g a h Grey Beard.
,, ...c a h Knight of the Garter
Mr. Ali Abdoola's ...b a h The Earl.
,, ...b a h Sunbeam.
Major Crosbie's ...g a h Grumbler.
,, ...g a h Nonpareil.
,, ...rg a c Nudgeeb.

MAHABLESHWUR.

(*Deccan Herald.*)

12TH MAY.

THE mango showers are now over, and the climate is fresh, the air pure, and the sky cloudy during the day. Everything looks lovely, and the only drawback is that the time is drawing near for our departure from this charming place. We are sorry to leave pleasant acquaintances, for we have really had a happy time. Many things have contributed to our comfort and enjoyment. The Frere Hall has been brought into use by Mr. Louis Franck, whose performances are truly wonderful. On the two occasions on which he performed here he had a very full house. He proposes to spend the gay season in Poona where accommodation can be had for all who wish to witness his performances.

This has been an unusually full season, and we have many new arrivals every day. Some are securing houses for the true season after the rains. By so doing they effect a saving in the carriage of their furniture, for they can leave them here until their return. The journey between this and Poona is very reasonable for the ladies and gentlemen, but very expensive for servants and kit. There are now good shops here where many things can be purchased as cheaply as in Poona or Bombay. Many who have brought up their stores say they will not do so again. The common carts are far too high in price. At one time one person arranged about all the carts and there was then no cause of complaint. It would be an advantage if Government would give to one man the contract for all carts, whether to Poona or Sattara, or any other place to which there is a road from here. The cartmen do not get half of the money that is now extracted from the pockets of the visitors at Mahableshwur, and then the strangers cannot get the carts when they are most needed. There are about 2,000 carts engaged every season, and they say that a fee of Rs. 3 is taken from the cartmen for each cart engaged. If the carts do not come in time these men are not responsible and only say *Cooch garee nai hai.* If the contract was sold to one man who had to pay so much only on condition of letting the carts at a price according to nerrick, he could be punished or fined if he failed to supply the carts, or charged more than the nerrick for them. This cart business has of late years been a source of great trouble, and if it were remedied all would greatly rejoice. At present no one is responsible, and we are all strangers who cannot help ourselves.

THE MAHARAJA OF CASHMERE.

THE *Koh-i-noor* accredits His Highness of Cashmere with extraordinary pluck. It tells us that when His Highness was lately out shooting, about three miles from his capital, he met two leopards. "His Highness told his mahout to make the elephant kneel, but the man hesitated. The Maharajah having no further patience, jumped from the howdah holding in his hand a naked sword, and instantly attacking the two animals killed them on the spot." It would be infamous to doubt the truth of the story.—*Pioneer.*

PASSENGERS LEAVING MADRAS.

THE P. and O. steamer Mooltan arrived at Madras from Calcutta on the 12th inst. and resumed her voyage the same day, taking from Madras the following passengers:—

From Madras to Southampton—Col. G. Rowlandson and native servant; Mr. Young and infant; Mrs. Shakespeare, three children, infant, and European servant; Major and Mrs. Mainwaring, 2 children, 3 infants, and European servant; Rev. Thos. Foulkes, Mrs. Foulkes, child, infant, and native servant; Col. T. Hay Campbell, Mrs. Campbell, child, infant, and European servant; Mrs Kershaw, child, 3 infants, and European servant; Mrs. Wilkinson, 3 children, 2 infants, and native servant; Mr. Jas. Broadbent, and Mr. and Mrs. Brown.

For Brindisi—Rev. Geo. Hall.

For Sydney—Mr. R. W. Grove.

For Melbourne—Privates William Cain and Charles Baker, Mrs. Cain; Messrs. John Turnbull, Peter Ankin, J. Waston, and T. Tully.

For King George's Sound—Jas. Williams.

For Singapore—Mr. R. Fischer.

For Point de Galle—Mr. Henry Robb.

CABUL.

30TH APRIL.—The Ameer received a letter from General Furrramoorz Khan. It was as follows:—

"The three lacs of rupees which the Ameer has sent for the troops will not be sufficient, as famine is prevailing all over the country.

"Sirdar Uslum Khan and myself with our troops have marched from Candahar for Herat."

1st May.—The last order issued by the Ameer that all Cabulees, that is, one out of every five men, were to be enlisted as soldiers, have caused great excitement. No one likes to serve the Ameer. Several workmen have struck work and left the city. As the Ameer would not allow the enlistment of men who were more than twenty years old, many under that age have secreted themselves.

The two men who came with Sirdar Mohamed Uslum Khan, about whom doubts are entertained whether they are Mahomedans or Christians, are treated kindly by the Ameer.

2nd.—The Ameer received a letter from Mohamed Ullum Khan, the Governor of Turkistan. The contents seemed to displease him.

The following account from Bokhara is given by a merchant:—

"The Russians, who have now got possession of Bokhara, have issued an order that no merchant with Hindustanee goods is to cross the Hamoon for Bokhara. Whatever articles the merchants had in the city they were to dispose of within twelve months. If this order remains in force, many of them will become bankrupts and suffer great loss."

3rd.—The Ameer received a letter from Sirdar Uslum Khan. He consulted with Sirdar Meer Urzul Khan and proposed sending a deputation, consisting of Syud Noor Mohamed Shah, Shahghasee Sheredil Khan, and Shamud Khan to Sirdar Mohamed Yakoob Khan at Herat.

It is asserted by a party whose veracity can be relied on, that Sirdar Mohamed Yakoob Khan has taken Furrah and has appointed his brother Sirdar Ayoob Khan as hakim.

Rumours of every shade are now rife. They are however all unreliable and need authentication.—*Delhi Gazette.*

GENERAL BARROW AND THE TALOOKDARS OF OUDH.

THE following letter from the Offg. Junior Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Oudh, to the Secretary British Indian Association of Oudh, is dated Lucknow, 11th May 1871:—

Sir,—I am directed by General Barrow to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of the British Indian Association of Oudh, of the 9th instant, intimating the wish of certain *talookdars* as representatives of that body, to escort him to Bombay.

I have to express to you, that while General Barrow is highly sensible of the honour the talookdars wish to do him, yet he hopes that in this instance they will be pleased to consult his wishes as they have always done.

As the journey to Bombay would be attended not only with great expense, but discomfort, to the talookdars, General Barrow would ask them to relinquish their intention of accompanying him to the port of embarkation.

They can do him a greater favour, and please him much more, in other ways. For instance, he trusts that the talookdars will continue to keep up their character for showing consideration to those under them.

General Barrow's experience of Oudh talookdars has been that they do respect the ancient customs of the country and fully admit the prescriptive rights of their tenants and others. If then the talookdars do desire to confer any favour on General Barrow, he would ask that during his absence they will so act that he may have no reason to change this opinion.

In now taking farewell he would again impress upon them, as he has already so often done, that if they wish to be prosperous themselves, they should assist their tenants, and maintain them in their holdings.

In conclusion, General Barrow thanks the talookdars for the assistance they have ever given to himself, and feels that he can hand them over to his successor with every confidence, that they will give him the same aid, and be on all occasion ready to carry out the wishes of the Government, who have always respected their rights and placed them in the high position they now hold.—I have, &c.,

F. BARROW,
Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18° 53' 45" N., long. 4h. 51m. 2s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on 13th May.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	·822	in.
Temperature of the Air	85·0	,,
Wet bulb Thermometer	78·2	,,
Dew Point	75·4	,,
Relative Humidity of Air	·711	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8)	4·1	,,
Maximum temperature of air read at 9½ A.M.) on following day	91·4	,,
Minimum do. do.	84·3	,,
Gen. Direction of Wind—WNW, W, WSW.		
Movement of 24 hours	327	

	In.	Ct.
Fall of Rain during the week	0	20
Registered between 1st January and 7th May 1871	2	22
Total fall of Rain between 1st January and 14th May	2	42

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

THE S.S. SCOTLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—The superior attractions offered by the above vessel, as per your advertisement columns of March last, led me to engage passage in her for my wife and a sick child under 3 years of age, after satisfying myself, on the guarantee of the agents, that every attention would be paid to the comfort of the passengers, the passage money, Rs. 700 (only 30 less than the P. and O.), being less an object than the transit through Egypt, and the transfer to another steamer which this opportunity obviated.

Unfortunately, I was under the necessity of leaving Calcutta a few days before that steamer's departure, and this prevented the personal observation which would have spared you this letter, and my wife a great deal of annoyance.

By extracts from three letters from my wife, which I enclose for your perusal, you will see how the comfort of the passengers was considered. Four days after leaving port, the fresh provisions were all finished, even the preserved milk stopped at breakfast, and the attendance *nil*; the sanitary arrangements described in one word "*horrible*," the vessel being so deep the accommodation below would not act: so, as my wife states, "you may imagine the rest."

I am aware that numerous complaints have reached the friends of those who sailed in the Scotland, and I trust in the interests of the public they will come forward and state their own experiences. I enclose my card and remain,

AN ANXIOUS HUSBAND.

MILITARY AMENITIES.

. . . . . . I GAVE him the glimpse of an outwardly pious man the other day—Colonel B——, who said grace over the stolen mutton, but I have not yet learnt whether he came up to the required standard of perfection. I have other tales of that gallant Colonel to record than the mutton affair. He was a truly pious man according to outward and visible signs. When walking with him about the ravines of the Crimea, which he was very fond of doing off duty, if a shell fell near him, he would stop and uncover his head, motioning you to do the same, and silently he would wait for the explosion—he was always calm and brave and perfectly collected. After the shell had burst, and you and he had escaped injury, he would exclaim: "Another mercy to be grateful for!" and he would solemnly return thanks to Heaven for having spared you both. If you didn't know the man, it was excessively touching in this mixture of courage and Christian confidence in Providence—if you did know him, you could hardly help feeling in your pocket after the thanksgiving, to see if your watch was still there. He was no common man, and he was married to no common woman. They thoroughly understood one another, and, in sporting phraseology, they hunted in couple. How well B——had implanted his own notions of honesty in his wife may be gathered from one anecdote. A poor devil of a knife-grinder entered the barrack square one morning about eleven o'clock, and calling out his vocation under the Colonel's windows, was told by Mrs. B—— that there was work to be done. The sharpener of knives and scissors placed his wheel in order before the door, and out issued shortly a multitude of knives to grind with domestic scissors. For several hours the weary son of toil worked away, rejoicing that he had earned a fair day's wage for a fair day's work. Mrs. B—— like a good Samaritan, tendered him simply *two-pence*, without the oil and wine. Grinder expostulated. Mrs. B—— cut him short—"I'm the Colonel's wife remember, and if you don't take the two-pence, and *cheerfully* too, you'll never put your foot in this barrack square again." He took the two-pence, though I can't say cheerfully, but he understood the threat, which had been overheard by an irreverent sub., who communicated it to his comrades. For a long time afterwards, when an unpleasant duty, such as guard-mounting or picquet, or something of the kind, was grumbled at by the subaltern told off for it, the cry in the Mess-room used to be, "You must take the two-pence, and *cheerfully too*." It became a regimental sentiment, and was a great incentive to the right performance of duty, and high-mindedness in the corps.

PENDENNIS, Major.

—*Englishman.*

THE FURLOUGH RULES.

(*Englishman*, May 11.)

THE information which we received some days ago regarding the proposed change in the Leave Rules turns out to be absolutely correct. This week has brought the details, and they are such as to justify the indignation which the rumoured issue of the despatch created both in London and here. Some of the older members of the Council at Whitehall think that the existing furlough rules have created a feeling of instability and restlessness throughout the Indian services; that the interest which officers take in their work has become less steady; and that the security of the Empire is thereby imperilled. From what source the India Council has learned these terrible tidings, remains a mystery. The first persons to whom such a state of things would have revealed itself, are the Lieutenant-Governors and Chief Commissioners of Provinces. Now we venture to assert that not a single Lieutenant-Governor or Chief Commissioner has ever had to complain of the injurious effects which the Council at Whitehall ascribe to the leave rules of 1865. Those rules were promulgated after most careful inquiry, as the sole means of removing a dangerous amount of discontent in the civil and military services. They certainly removed that discontent, and as three years have not yet expired since they were introduced, it is absolutely impossible to predict what their permanent effect may be.

Indeed nothing could be more fallacious than to judge of them by the results of the two years immediately following their promulgation. For, from the very nature of the case, the immediate effect of such rules must inevitably be very different from their permanent one. Their permanent effect is to allow officers who think they need change, and who can afford to pay for it, to go home every fifth year. But their immediate result was, by lumping together sick leave and furlough in one total, to entitle a number of senior men to an accumulation of leave which under the old rules they could only have got on sick certificate. The same remark applied, although on a smaller scale, to the middle-aged ranks of the service. In former times, when a civilian retired on his pension, he resigned the service in India, but the immediate effect of the rules of 1868 was to enable such officers to take two years' leave on £1,200 a year at home, before sending in their resignations. The net result has been that almost all retirements from the service have of late been made in England. But this effect, from the very nature of the case, could only be temporary; for if the rules of 1868 operate as they were designed to act, officers will take their leave at steadily recurring intervals, and will have no large accumulation at the end of their service.

The immediate effect of the new rules therefore was to create a rush home of senior officers, each of whom cost the State £1,200 a year while thus on leave. Such a rush at once told upon the disbursements at the India Office, and increased the allowances actually paid to civilians in England by over four lakhs of rupees. But it would be tedious further to insist upon the fact that this was the inevitable result of amalgamating sick leave with furlough, and thus placing an accumulation to the credit of all officers who had not had to go home on medical certificate. The effect was a purely temporary one, and one that the framers of the rules of 1868 must have foreseen. The sudden increase of leave allowances which it involved has now been reduced to some extent by cutting down the rates at which absentees were paid. No officer can henceforth draw £1,200 on furlough. The maximum is now £1,000, less deductions for the funds; and by the new retirement rules, an officer who has fulfilled his service can retire upon £1,000, without the four per cent. deduction towards his annuity. It will therefore be best for such officers to retire at once, and this fact alone will henceforth reduce the leave allowances by something like £10,000 per annum as compared with the past two years.

It is quite possible that improvement could be effected in the working of the present rules. But such improvements will come, not from Whitehall, but from the local Governments in India, who have to watch their operation, and to adapt their provisions to the requirements of their respective provinces. We sincerely trust that, before anything is done, the local Governments will be consulted. In these days of heavy taxation the public has a right to demand that the system of furlough should not be an extravagant one. It has, however, a far higher right to insist that the vigor of the administration shall be maintained, and that a distant Council, whose knowledge of India belongs to a remote period, shall not by hasty and ill-considered changes create a feeling of instability and chronic uncertainty throughout the service upon whose fidelity and zeal the stability of our rule depends.

The future leave rules, as proposed by the Secretary of State, as communicated by our correspondent, are as follow: Absence from India with retention of office and half-salary, not exceeding £1,000 a year, is to be allowed without medical certificate, one year in eight, or three years during the entire service of 25 years. *Such furlough to be for only one year at a time.* Absence on the medical certificate will be granted for one year and eight months at a time, the total not to exceed three years. Special leave on urgent private affairs for six months once during the whole service. Privilege leave as at present. But the above leave subject to the proviso that no second furlough, or second leave on medical certificate, shall be granted *until after seven years* from the date of return from the previous furlough or leave on medical certificate. A proviso which would kill off ten per cent of the service in six years, and force the Lieutenant-Governor to officer every fifth district with invalids.

(*Indian Daily News*, May 13.)

WE hope that our civil and military readers will not permit themselves to be alarmed over-much on the score of an impending change in the furlough regulations of 1868. We have before stated that the real ground of the alarm at the India House, and cause of the proposed modification in the existing furlough rules, is an erroneous idea that a considerable increase of expenditure has resulted from those of 1861. The reverse is the fact. So soon as the report of General Norman, supported by the statistical exposition of Mr. George Kellner, reach the Secretary of State for India, we may rely upon it that those in the India Council who have eyes and cannot see, will be made to see.

ATTEMPTING TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

AT the Madras Town Police Court yesterday (May 12), before Mr. Clarke, Patrick Quinn, a sub-conductor residing in the Ordnance Lines, was charged with having on the 8th of last month attempted to commit suicide by swallowing two ounces of tincture of opium. Mr. Gordon appeared for the defendant. The evidence shewed that the defendant purchased two ounces of tincture of opium, and he was found on the day in question in his house in a partially insensible state, and the phial which had contained the two ounces of tincture of opium, was found empty. Dr. Keess was sent for, and he ordered a mustard emetic, and then sent the defendant to the General Hospital. When admitted into the hospital, the defendant was in a dangerous state, but the stomach pump being used and remedies having been applied, he came round, and was discharged on the 9th instant, perfectly cured. Mr. Gordon addressed the Court on behalf of the defendant, and submitted that there was no evidence to shew what quantity of opium the defendant had really taken; and further, that there was nothing to shew that the defendant knew that the quantity he took would produce death. His Worship said that he had no hesitation in dismissing the case, as there was nothing to shew that the defendant took the medicine to produce death, and that he knew that the quantity he swallowed would cause his death.—*Madras Times.*

"PARISIANA."

(*Englishman*, May 11.)

THE last contribution to "the real truth about the bombardment" is a volume entitled "Parisiana" which has been sent us from England for review.

In an age when bookmaking has become as common an art as bookbinding, any event of more than ordinary interest is sure to deluge the reading world with a flood of literary nonsense. It could hardly have been hoped that the siege of Paris should in this respect prove an exception to the rule; and we were consequently prepared to endure more than usual with equanimity. Still there is a limit beyond which, even in a case like this, the most patient of critics cannot be expected to remain unmoved. "Parisiana" passes that limit; indeed, if late events produce many worse books than this, we are induced to think the result will not be the least painful consequence of the war.

Mr. Cameron Stuart Macdowall displays more than average literary ability, and evidently brings to his task the best intentions; yet, owing to the one supreme defect of want of taste, he has produced a book which will be an offence to every man of the least pretension to fine feeling. The depravity which mars the entire work meets us in the most glaring hues on the outside of it, where in the white centre stripe of the French colours we are presented with the portrait, taken after death of "One of the Victims of the Bombardment,—a fair grisette of the capital, who, we are told, was cut in two by a shell." Execrable as is the breach of good taste thus committed, and mercilessly as, by the manner of its utterance, it is forced upon our notice, we are yet thankful that it is not worse. Those who remember the photograph of a murdered woman circulated some time since in this city by the police, or who turn for it to the pages of Chevers' Indian Medical Jurisprudence, will appreciate the kindness which has led the author to give us in this case the features of life, not of death.

Had our functions been those of readers for pleasure only, we should, thus warned, have laid aside "Parisiana" unopened. But as critics we were bound in justice to the author to go somewhat further. The result has been to confirm the impression produced by the cover.

Mr. Macdowall's object may be the establishment of a new principle of art. When children laugh excessively, they are often warned that the end thereof will be tears; and those among us are happily constituted whose experience has not taught them that extraordinary excitement is generally followed by abnormal depression. It is probably a law of our nature that for each individual there is a certain average level of spirits, the ascent and descents beyond which tend to counterbalance each other. In art, however, we do not try to run at once through all the octaves of the human temper. We have farce, and comedy and tragedy, each by itself; but we do not mix them together. A celebrated doctor of divinity, who was hanged for a felony, is said once for a wager to have made his congregation laugh and cry at the same time. But this was not high art; and, moreover, the emotions were not commingled, for, as the story goes, he made one-half of his congregation laugh, while the other half cried. The novelist has ample time to produce opposite extremes of emotion; but if he knows his business, he keeps them apart by sensible distances. He does not crowd laughter and tears into the same chapter. When these extremes meet in the same person within such short spaces of time as those with which are generally deals, we call the state of the patient hysteria; and it is not the object of the artist to produce hysteria.

Now what hysteria is to our ordinary state, that "Parisiana" is to ordinary books. Mr. Macdowall tries to make his readers laugh and cry over the same page, the result being that they neither laugh nor cry, but lay down his book in disgust. Perhaps we are wrong in saying that he tries to do this. It may be that he cannot help it.

Bad taste is the most Protean of all literary diseases. One never knows when it may break forth, or what shape it may take; and one can never be forearmed against it. The most hideous defects of style one gradually becomes acquainted with, and may even grow accustomed to. The most extravagant hyperbole may distort a narrative; but in time one learns the true divisor for the writer's facts or figures, and the mischief becomes innocuous. So with most other defects; but not so with bad taste. Thus though bad taste is the one marked defect of Mr. Macdowall's book, the incongruity we have noticed is by no means the only way in which it develops itself. It assails us in the most multiform variety at every page. One of its peculiar developments is the pertinacity with which the writer drags in the fair sex, in place and out of place, and the manner in which he treats them. He cannot mention a woman without telling us the colour of her hair and eyes, and whether she is plain or pretty, information which is well enough, when the subject of it possesses some historical importance, or is about to be the companion of the reader through a three-volume novel, but which is simply impertinent and absurd when she is rescued from obscurity in one page of the narrative and relegated to it in the next.

After a description of the preparation for a sortie, we have, for instance, the following—

'27th October.—Saw a very pretty young girl with her mamma, both of them with hair of the red, red gold. "At least," thought I, "there are *some* golden tresses amongst the Parisians." At this moment, the pavement being slippery, the elder lady nearly fell. The exclamation in English "Take care" having escaped from my lips, "Ah sure! I'm not hurt yet; thank you all the same," was the answer from the buxom, slim and golden haired pair in *unmistakeable brogue.*'

Again—on what date the writer does not tell us—"Saw a father soundly box his daughter's ears—the brute?—I did not think such a thing possible. The slim 'girlie' rushed away and leant against the wall in a paroxysm of tears. I went up and kissed her hand (she was about eleven years old), and gave her a flower I had in my coat. Father looked sheepish; girl brightened up."

In another place: "Had a long conversation today with Madame de G———" (who Madame de G——— is matters not) * * * Madame de G——— is singularly like some portraits of Mary, Queen of Scots. She wore this morning a purple crimson velvet jacket, trimmed with delicate fur, which heightened the resemblance."

A no less conspicuous and no less frequent illustration of Mr. Macdowall's want of taste is furnished us in the detailed accounts he gives us of his own valour. Again and again he tells us how many pieces of newly-exploded shell he picked up, how much they weighed, whether they were smooth or jagged, and how many paces he walked to procure them. One detail alone is wanting. He does not tell us where to find the glass case, in which they may be viewed by his readers, duly labelled with the name of the exhibitor and the date on which they were gathered.

The conclusion at which we have arrived from these shell adventures is that even under the most favourable circumstances, it is very hard to get hit by such missiles. Had the late Emperor known as much as our author, he would certainly have seen the fatuity of courting death by this kind of exposure. Mr. Macdowall is perpetually wandering through showers of shell fragments, which pass him at every conceivable distance to the right and to the left, and neither to the right nor to the left; he learns to "auscultate" their exact distance and direction as they pass, but he is never hit by them. The loving work of Thetis would have been supererogation had her son been Mr. Macdowall.

"THE TIMES" ON THE BUDGET.

(*Times*, April 21.)

MR. DISRAELI recently characterized the financial statements of the present Administration as "harum-scarum" Budgets. Many who listened to the Chancellor of the Exchequer last night must have thought that the leader of the Opposition was inspired by the spirit of prophecy. We do not recognize the accuracy of his language so far as it relates to the past, but it would be difficult to deny that there is a great deal of truth in it as characterizing the arrangement of the national Ways and Means proposed yesterday evening. Mr. Lowe had to meet a deficiency of £2,800,000 in the coming year. He had, moreover, to look forward to greater difficulties in the year 1872-3. It is already known that one source of revenue in 1872-3 must yield £870,000 less than is anticipated for 1871-2; that another item of revenue, amounting to £1,200,000, has been surrendered—so far, at least, as the Administration can pledge themselves to surrender it; and that the cost of repaying the sums received under the Purchase system will press upon 1872-3 more hardly by £600,000 than upon the next twelve months. The year beginning the first of next April is therefore £2,670,000 worse than the year just begun, subject to such deductions as may arise from countervailing economies, and from an elasticity of the revenue which no prudent financier would venture to anticipate. Under the most sanguine estimate the next year cannot be better than the current twelvemonth. If we can save enough to meet the additional requirements which cannot be avoided, we shall be fortunate. What, then, ought to be the course taken by the guardian of the national finances? We may cite Mr. Lowe himself for the answer. It ought to be the first care of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to maintain that equality of pressure upon all classes of taxpayers without which the burden of taxation would be intolerable. We cannot forget his illustration of the minute organisms found to exist under enormous pressure at deep sea soundings simply because the pressure upon them is equal in all directions. Mr. Lowe seems to have lost sight of his own example. Having to provide £2,800,000 for the current year, with a certainty that it will be required next year also, if, indeed, it be not found necessary to add to the demand, he suggests that £2,250,000 should be raised by additions to the direct taxation of the country, and £550,000 by an addition to its indirect taxation. No one can pretend that there is any equality to be found in this distribution of the burden. Nor can it be denied that the means resorted to for raising these sums are at least eccentric. Mr. Lowe proposes that the Income Tax shall be altered from 4d. in the pound to 2·2 per cent., or £2 4s. per £100, or a trifle over 5¼d. per pound, thus obtaining, according to his estimate, £1,950,000; and he would raise the remaining £300,000 of the increase of direct taxation by changing the rate of Succession and Legacy Duty between parents and children from 1 to 2 per cent. The sum of £550,000 to be added to the indirect taxes is to be levied by a tax on lucifer matches at the rate of ½d. per box of 100 wooden matches, and 1d. per box of 100 wax matches and fusees. Whatever may be said on behalf of this novel impost as a preventive against fire, it is a singularly re-actionary proposal. The duty would much exceed 100 per cent. *ad valorem*,—it would probably be nearly 200 per cent.,—and it must press at the outset with unexampled severity on the makers of matches. If the nation were incurring an increase of expenditure which made it necessary to lay additional burdens on all classes of producers and consumers, it might be wise to adopt such an expedient; but the Chancellor of the Exchequer would never have come down so heavily on matches if there had happened to be a matchmaker in the House to stand up for the trade.

It must, indeed, be allowed that Mr. Lowe's position yesterday was one of great difficulty. He could look back on the past year with satisfaction, but as soon as he looked forward he had to face a gloomy prospect. Last April he anticipated a revenue of £67,634,000, but the income actually received amounted to no less than £69,945,000. This shows a great excess over the Estimates he had made, and it came in a lucky hour. The outbreak of the Franco-German War, with the proof it afforded of the immense military power possessed by Continental nations, compelled us to revise the scale of our defences and the whole system of our military organization. Instead of an expenditure calculated last April at £67,303,000, it was found necessary to expend £69,548,000; so that the growth of the Revenue was just sufficient to meet the increase of the expenditure, and to leave a moderate surplus of £397,000. The fact that we had a surplus at all under the circumstances is so agreeable that Mr. Lowe could survey the history of the financial year 1870-1 with pleasure. Unfortunately, the aggregate of the Estimates for 1871-2 is £72,308,000. The Army Estimates alone amount to £16,452,000. The sum is enormous; it justifies the groan it excited among the members below the gangway. Nor can it be immediately reduced. It includes £600,000, on account of the abolition of Purchase, and next year this charge must amount to £1,200,000, thus counteracting *pro tanto* the savings that may be accomplished in the several departments of the service. The Navy costs £9,756,000, and the Civil Service Estimates have swollen to £10,720,000, and will increase rather than diminish. The Chancellor had thus to provide for £72,308,000. The income on which he could rely did not amount to more than £69,595,000, showing a deficiency of £2,713,000; and, if there is some reason for the complaint of several members, that Mr. Lowe was too desponding in his estimate of the income for the year, he has some excuse for his caution, especially when the prospects of 1872-3 are taken into account. We have said that there will be an additional charge in the next account of £600,000 for the abolition of Purchase. In addition to this, the estimate of £69,595,000 as the income of the current twelvemonth, includes £870,000 to be received by way of repayment for unexpended balances issued to defray certain charges of the Abyssinian expedition which have been already met out of other funds, and this windfall cannot recur. Lastly the Chancellor of the Exchequer has promised to remit in 1872-3 to the collectors of local taxes £1,200,000 now received by the Imperial Exchequer as the produce of the House Duty. It is evident, then, that the prospects of the present year cannot be brightened by looking to the following twelvemonth.

Mr. Lowe's disagreeable task was to provide for an immediate deficiency of £2,713,000. He dismissed at once the suggestion that the surplus of last year should be applied to meet it, for the simple but conclusive reason that the surplus supposed to be adequate for the purpose does not exist. The proposal to tide over the difficulty by the issue of Exchequer Bonds or other temporary loans met with fuller consideration. If, indeed, we remember that the abandonment in 1872-3 of the £1,200,000 received from House Duty is as yet no more than hypothetical, and will probably never be approved by Parliament, and also bear in mind that in redeeming the Army from the Purchase system we are undertaking an extraordinary expenditure upon an object of permanent benefit, it will be seen that the difficulty is such as might be fairly met, if not by a temporary loan, at least by suspending the operation of the Terminable Annuity shuffle between the Exchequer on the one hand and the National Debt Commissioners on the other. Mr. Lowe resolved, however, to raise taxes to meet the deficiency, and we are not disposed to quarrel with his resolution. Could he have followed his own inclination, he would evidently have proposed to obtain the necessary sum by taxing agricultural horses and carts, on the plea that exemptions are indefensible; but in this he seems to have confused real distinction by looking at words instead of the things they signify. That horses employed in agriculture are duty free is no more an exemption than the freedom from txation of horse power employed in factories and workshops is an exemption. Still more surprising was it to find the Chancellor of the Exchequer contemplating, with apparent satisfaction, a plan of taxing dividends in the funds payable to foreigners resident abroad—a proposal in direct violation of contracts. Putting aside these suggestions and the alterations of Probate and Succession Duties with respect to testamentary dispositions by Englishmen of property abroad, and to Englishmen by foreign testators—though the latter are marked by the same confusion of real distinctions—we come to the solid proposals of Mr. Lowe. He recommends that the rate of Succession and Legacy Duties between parents and children should be raised from 1 to 2 per cent., and between brothers from 3 to 3½ per cent. This last change is of little value to the Exchequer, but is defended on the ground that 3½ is half way between 2 and 5, the percentage of the duties between cousins. Doubling the rate between parents and children is more momentous, both to the Exchequer and to the legatee or successor, and it cannot fail to produce grievous discontent. If adopted it will, in conjunction with the Probate Duty, operate as a tax of something like 4 per cent. on successions to children; and when we remember the bitterness provoked by the tax as it stands, and the strong opposition excited in 1853, when Mr. Gladstone introduced the Succession Duties, we think the Ministry have shown a strange want of practical wisdom in their proposal. After all, it is calculated that no more than £300,000 will be brought into the Exchequer this year by the change; and if instead of the whimsical advance of the Income Tax from 4d. to 5·28d. in the pound, it had been raised at once to 6d., a larger amount would have been realized with much less heartburning. As it is, it is clear that the advance of the Income Tax by 1·28d. will excite just as much feeling as if it had been advanced at once by 2d., and the public will have an additional source of complaint in the worry occasioned by a change in the mode of reckoning from that to which they have been accustomed.

The cardinal vice of the Budget, apart from minor faults, which might be removed without affecting its main outlines, is its injustice. Weak administrations may be excused for throwing upon the payers of direct taxes the onus of supporting all additions that may from time to time be found necessary in the public expenditure, but the present Government is sufficiently strong to be just. Mr. Lowe wanted £2,713,000, and he will want as much next year. To meet this he proposes to raise £2,250,000 by direct taxes and £550,000 by an indirect tax, and one of his proposals, if adopted—the doubling of the Succession and Legacy Duty in lineal descents—will certainly survive as a permanent part of our financial system to the relief two years' hence of some indirect tax. The course thus indicated is fraught with danger, and Mr. Lowe, who knows the temptations of Democratic Government, ought not to have adopted it. The addition of 1d. to the Income Tax and of 2d. to the Tea Duty would have supplied all he wants, and such additions could have been taken off again simultaneously, so as to preserve the equal pressure of the national expenditure on all classes. It is idle to say that a course like this would interfere with trade, unless we are prepared to abandon for ever, except in the case of actual war, the power of adding to an indirect tax. The additional duty would, in accordance with well-established practice, have been levied from this morning, and trade would not be in any perceptible degree disturbed. Mr. Lowe has, however, been unfaithful to his own principles, and as he heard member after member rise to discuss his scheme he must have felt he had gained little by deserting them. We do not remember any Budget for many years which has been received with a chorus of disapproval so completely unbroken.

CONVICTION FOR BLASPHEMY IN SYDNEY.

(*Daily News.*)

SYDNEY, Feb. 24.

THIS community has been agitated during the past week by a cause of excitement quite new in this part of the world. We have had a prosecution for blasphemy, followed by a sentence of two years' imprisonment and a fine of £100.

The town of Parramatta is the oldest settlement outside Sydney formed in these colonies, and is about sixteen miles distant. Formerly it enjoyed a military barracks and a viceregal residence, besides a female prison factory, and was supported mainly by the military commissariat. It is now a pretty town, of about 4,000 inhabitants, surrounded by orange groves, and a large sprinkling of the residents are retired families of limited means and Government officials, for it still contains a group of public institutions, including the second largest gaol. The extensive and picturesque grounds belonging to the former Government-house have been converted into a public domain for the use of the inhabitants. It has been a practice for some time past for persons to go into this domain on the Sunday to preach, and some time in January last a kind of theological dispute arose between one of these preachers and a Mr. William Lorando Jones, who is described by his friends as "a sculptor and a member of the Royal Academy of Arts."

Mr. Jones undertook to prove that the Old Testament was "an immoral book not fit to be put into the hands of women and children," and in the course of his discourse he spoke of Moses as "a robber and a murderer," and as "a cruel old wretch," and of other characters in the Bible he expressed his abhorrence in similar terms. For this he was brought before the local bench and was committed to take his trial at the Quarter Sessions on a charge of blasphemy.

The trial came off last Saturday before Mr. District Court Judge Simpson, and a jury of twelve. The two local preachers and the police sergeant of the town were the witnesses as to Jones's utterance of the blasphemous words, the constable testifying, however, that he spoke of God with reverence, and of Jesus Christ as "a good man." The jury without a minute's consultation, returned a verdict of "guilty," and Judge Simpson immediately sentenced the prisoner to be imprisoned for two years with hard labour, and to pay a fine of one hundred pounds. This severe sentence was given, to use the Judge's own words, "to check infidelity."

I hear that Jones has already been cropped, and put into the ordinary prison dress, with the prison brand, in which condition he must herd with the worst of our criminals.

Public meetings have been held in Sydney during the week to consider the case, and a petition to the Governor for the remission of the sentence is now being signed. Dr. A'Beckett, a brother of Mr. Gilbert A'Beckett, presided at one of these meetings. But the occurrence is so entirely new with us that people have not the same clear and unhesitating feeling on the subject as prevails in England. The Unitarians, headed by their pastor, the Rev. James Pillars, are the most active. Mr. Pillars put the case very pointedly in his own chapel the other night by asking, "Why he himself was still at liberty while Mr. Jones was in gaol?"

ASSOCIATION IN AID OF SOCIAL PROGRESS IN INDIA.

(*Bristol Times*, April 14.)

OUR readers will remember that in September last, during the visit of Babu Keshub Chunder Sen to Bristol, at a meeting held in the Park-street Institution, an association was inaugurated under the title of the Indian Association, for the carrying out of the following objects:—To promote by voluntary effort the enlightenment and improvement of our Hindoo fellow-subjects; to extend a knowledge of India, and interest in her throughout our country; and to co-operate with enlightened natives of India in their efforts for the improvement of their countrymen. From the fourth number of the journal of the association, which contains much useful information, we learn that the following work has been already done in connection with the Bristol Indian Association:—A large box has been forwarded to Barahanagar, Calcutta, containing educational apparatus for the girls' schools; a number of books for the public library; a box containing ladies' work and toys for children from Southampton, with various articles from Bristol friends, as presents for native ladies and school children. Similar boxes are being sent to Bombay and to Kurrachee, Scinde; they contain maps, diagrams, and boxes of lessons on objects and other educational apparatus, procured from the Depository of the British and Foreign School Society, and from James Reynolds, 174, Strand, whose beautiful illustrated diagrams and pictures are little known in India, but are highly appreciated where they have been introduced. They contain also beautiful specimens of ladies' work, and toys for children, scrap books, pictures, and illustrated magazines, such as "The Animals' Friend," "The British Workman," "The Band of Hope," "The Children's Friend," and the "Infants' Magazine." These are contributed by friends in London, Edinburgh, Leeds, and Britol, as tokens of sympathy with their sisters in India. Sewing parties have been formed in the two last-named places to make articles for transmission. Copies of the *Illustrated London News*, the *Graphic*, and the *Daily News* are being forwarded to native correspondents in Barahanagar, Nagpore, and Ranchi by members and friends of the association. A grant of £20 has been made by the committee in aid of the work which is being carried on at Ranchi, to improve the condition of the lowest orders. Correspondence has been commenced on behalf of the association with English and native gentlemen in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and various other parts of the Indian Empire. Much information has been received and valuable papers communicated, which will appear in the association's journal. Communications should be addressed to the honorary secretary, Miss Carpenter, Red Lodge-house, Bristol, by whom articles will be received for transmission to India and information afforded and where the *Illustrated London News* or other periodicals will be acceptable.

Last evening, a lecture was delivered in connection with the association, at St. Paul's lecture-room, Clifton, by Mr. Iltudus Pritchard, an Indian barrister, on the subject of "Social Progress in India." Mr. Lewis Fry presided, and, in introducing the proceedings, remarked that no one could fail to see that there was a growing desire on the part of the people of England to recognise the duties which this country owed to India, whose claims on England were very great. And it was very pleasant and appropriate, with the view of obtaining knowledge on the subject, that the audience should welcome there that night a son of a former great ethnologist of this neighbourhood, Dr. Pritchard. Having recapitulated what had been done by the Bristol branch of the Indian Association, as stated above, Mr. Fry contended that the work of the association should go on side by side with efforts of a more directly religious character. Mr. Pritchard, in the out-set of his lecture, spoke of India as constituting a subject of a study for a lifetime, and said when they considered the political, social, or financial conditions of India, they were considering the condition of a sixth of the human race. With the view of arousing public attention, and exciting interest amongst the people of England in the condition of India, the lecturer then showed what a vast field of inquiry it presented for the philosopher, the poet, and the artist, and for persons interested in trade and commerce. He regretted, however, that its resources and value were not recognised by the people of England. Having stated that he intended to avoid altogether the almost fathomless sea of Indian politics, Mr. Pritchard said he could not give a sketch of the social condition of India because of the difficulty and magnitude of the task; all he could do was to suggest lines of inquiry and thought to be followed out by those who heard him. There was at the present time, he said, amongst the two hundred millions of India a movement of thought going on, the result of which could not possibly be foreseen, and the importance of which could not possibly be overlooked. The movement arose partly from the spread of western civilisation, and was party indigenous and spontaneous. He believed when the old letters of idolatry and superstition were once thrown aside they would never be resumed. Having given his opinion that it was a mistake to suppose that the political, social, and religious life of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, gave a correct view of the feelings of the Indian empire, the lecturer pointed out what was doing in India to overturn superstition by education, by training colleges and boarding schools, and the introduction of athletic sports and manly games. Great results, he said, could not be expected till greater means for the importation of instruction were provided. They wanted hundreds of vernacular schools all over the country, started by private enterprise and self-supporting. While recognising the great importance in effecting social reforms of the Christian missionary, Mr. Pritchard observed that in the operations of the large missionary societies in India an important principle—the necessity of adapting means to the end, was too much ignored. No difference was made in the intellectual calibre of the agents sent to the heathen and those sent to the learned and astute Hindoos, many of whom were a match for the wisest Englishman. The lecturer then showed what was being done by the press, the steam engine, and discussion classes to undermine the superstitions of the natives of India, and he called on the educated classes of England to foster and guide the work. Female education offered an inexhaustible field for philanthropic labour. The education given at present was not worth much; nor was the existing machinery adapted to the necessities of the case. What was wanted was an extension of zenana teaching by English ladies or trained native women. The Indian association would do well, he thought, to develop this system. Self interest and a sense of duty should lead the English public to support the work to which the association had set itself. This work did not at first require a large amount of money, so much as enthusiasm, energy, and judgment. The first thing was to remove some of the dense mass of ignorance that prevailed in England as to India. British Christians, while they gave the natives of India an opportunity of embracing the truth, should not, he thought, withhold from them the advantages of civilisation till the slow progress of conversion was completed. On the motion of Mr. W. Terrell, seconded by Mr. Ford (barrister), thanks were voted to Mr. Pritchard for his lecture. His kindness was also acknowledged by several Indian gentlemen present, by whom approving mention was made of Miss Mary Carpenter's efforts to promote female education in India. The usual compliment to the chairman closed the proceedings.

SHOCKING SCENE IN A THEATRE.—The *Diritto* of Florence gives an account of a shocking accident which took place the other night at the Prince Humbert Theatre in that city. A ballet pantomime was being performed, in which an encounter takes place between brigands and soldiers. One of the former, who was fired at, fell mortally wounded, a bullet having entered the forehead and penetrated the brain. At first the audience applauded the incident. It soon, however, became apparent that a terrible tragedy had really occurred, and the audience were worked up to a pitch of the highest excitement. Women sobbed, men shouted, and many leaped upon the stage to see if the man was really dead. The performance, at which the King was present in his private box, was immediately stopped; and shortly afterwards a magistrate came upon the stage and took the names of all the performers and supernumeraries engaged in the piece. It is no thought that the occurrence was accidental. The deceased was not a regular performer, but a printer engaged by the night as a supernumerary. He was only 17 years of age.

BARON STOFFEL ON FRANCE AND GERMANY.

(*Saturday Review*, April 15.)

THE remarkable Report of Baron Stoffel, Military Attaché at Berlin for the French Government up to the beginning of the war, has now been published in full. It was written in August, 1869, nearly a year before the war broke out, but it reads almost as if it were a series of reflections on what has happened rather than a prophecy of what might happen, so accurately are the causes of the French defeats and calamities portrayed. Baron Stoffel wrote to warn his Government that war with France was considered certain by Prussia, and that the most vigorous preparations for war were being made. But, as he wished to tell nothing but the truth, he expressed the strongest possible conviction that Prussia would never seek war with France. On the contrary, he was sure that, so long as Count Bismarck held office, great pains would be taken to avoid a collision. He also pointed out that the French apprehensions of Prussian aggrandizement, as directed specially and in a novel way since 1866 against France, were based on an entire misconception of the whole history of Prussia. The French were totally ignorant, as this frank critic says, of Germany and of Germans. They knew no more of what was going on east of the Rhine than of what was going on in China. Sadowa first revealed to them the existence of Prussia as a formidable neighbour, and thenceforward everything that Prussia did, although only in pursuance of a system that had been going on for years, was jealously watched, and attributed to a newly formed design of attacking France. Prussia was quickened in its preparations by the knowledge of what France did and said; and we know now what Baron Stoffel did not know, or could not refer to if he knew, that there was a constant soreness kept up by the mode in which Count Bismarck played with the Emperor, sometimes bribing him and sometimes bullying him, but never letting him get even the shadow of an advantage. Great efforts were made to form trustworthy *corps d'armée* out of the materials supplied by the provinces then recently annexed, and to make the Southern States efficient allies in case of war. But these were only measures which it was natural Prussia should take, and although it certainly turned out to be extremely convenient to Prussia that the Emperor Napoleon waited exactly long enough to allow them to be taken thoroughly and effectually, still, as Baron Stoffel pointed out, the real danger to France was this, that Germany had a million of soldiers, all very tolerably good and some excellent, while France had not above 400,000; and that the German military system was such that in twenty days several armies of a hundred thousand men each could be placed on the French frontier. It was the drift of his whole Report to show that France could not go to war with Germany unless with almost a certainty of being beaten. He saw how many men Germany could command, how swiftly she could use them, and how admirably the whole system was organized by which they could be made available for service. More men, better men, and good organization on the side of Germany; fewer men, worse men, and bad organization on the side of France—this was the text from which Baron Stoffel preached with all the earnestness in his power, and to preach from this text was almost to anticipate the history of Metz and Sedan.

But Baron Stoffel went much further into the causes of probable disaster to the French arms than merely to dwell on the superiority of the German military system. He looked on each of the two nations as a whole, and contrasted the one with the other. He knew each to be what the war has revealed each as being. He saw in Germany a nation earnest, practical, destitute indeed of anything like generosity, and of all the delicacies of feeling that give a charm to life, but resolute, sober, prudent, and educated in the most thorough manner. He saw everywhere an absence of the degradation of mere devotion to sensual pleasure, and the courage to feel and express reverence for what was held to be worth revering. He saw that even the political opponents of the Government were quite willing to sacrifice their special objects if the general good of Germany demanded it. On the other hand, what did he see in France? A people uneducated, blind in its own conceit, impotent for good, frivolous, debauched. He saw an army despised and feared by the population. He saw an Opposition thinking only of party triumphs, and delighting in the excitement of empty declamation. He saw a society in which every one strove by trick and audacity to rise to the top, without a notion of the qualities which high office demands. Germany, in short, was great, while France only had been great. He compared Germany to a solid, substantial, plain building, answering the practical end for which it had been devised, and he compared France to a majestic and beautiful ruin. There was only one thing to give France a chance, and that was that the Government should build France over again. A new France must be made, a France sober, educated, cheerfully undertaking the burdens of universal military service, accurately informed as to other countries, honestly awake to its own shortcomings. Alas, to whom was he writing? what was the Government that he invited to regenerate France? It was the Government of Louis Napoleon, a Government that had for twenty years repressed all honest thought, that had been above all things a Government of adventurers, that had first bribed and then demoralized the army, that depended for its existence on the supremacy of ignorant peasants led by ignorant priests. How was such a Government to establish a thorough system of popular education when it had to court a clergy which delights to announce that all modern knowledge is wicked? It was, as Baron Stoffel complains, the *bourgeoisie* which in 1849 threw away the golden opportunity of introducing a really national system of military service. But in twenty years what had the Government done to make the *bourgeoisie* more enlightened and patriotic? and what had it not done with its constant appeals to material interests, its gross electoral jobbery, and its encouragement of every form of splendid dissipation to make the *bourgeoisie* more timid, self-seeking, and unpatriotic than it had found it? No one probably could have been more keenly alive than Baron Stoffel himself to the irony of his words when he exhorted the Government of Louis Napoleon to regenerate France, and besought the Emperor not to make war on Germany until France had been regenerated.

Baron Stoffel sent his Report to the Tuileries in August 1869, and the question which every page of it suggests is, how it happened that the Emperor, with such a Report in his possession, and with plenty of collateral evidence to confirm it, rushed into war in 1870, would listen to no terms of accommodation with Prussia, and would have war, and nothing but war, and war at once. Perhaps the Report itself in some measure furnishes the answer. It showed that every day things were getting worse for France, and better for Germany. If the Emperor had really wished to follow Baron Stoffel's advice, he must have boldly recommended France not to go to war until another generation had grown up. He must have entirely altered his whole system of government; he must almost have ceased to be himself. How could he have explained to France that a Government leaning on the support of ignorant peasants and ignorant priests was a gigantic mistake? To have told France the truth would have been to abolish the Empire. France in its blind conceit believed that it could walk to Berlin in a triumphant military promenade. It thought it had a splendid army. It had been told year after year that all Europe trembled at its nod, and looked up to it meekly for guidance. The Emperor, if he had not affected to share the popular delusion, would have risked his throne. It might naturally seem better to make some use of what still remained of the majestic ruin than to wait till it had wholly crumbled into dust. Besides, the plain substantial edifice of Germany was supposed not to be yet completed, and the Emperor believed that its Southern supports were not as yet firmly affixed to it. He determined, therefore, as he has since told us, to try whether he could not make one lucky stroke, win one great battle which might detach the Southern States from the Northern Confederation, and then go home again not ingloriously. He was a gambler staking his last piece with a clear perception of all the odds against him. But this is only one part of the explanation. From all sides evidence has been recently accumulating to show that during the latter years of his reign the Emperor's real power was much less than it was generally supposed to be. In the first place, he had to a great degree lost control over the army. The Generals whom he consulted refused to be guided by him. They saw that they were indispensable to him, and they traded on the power which they felt themselves to possess. They would not allow of any reform in the army that did not suit them, and they discovered that they could hoodwink the Emperor, and keep him quiet by the simple expedient of giving him entirely false information. They chose to say that everything was ready for a great war when nothing was ready. Then, again, the Parliamentary Opposition hampered him to a degree that is really astonishing when it is remembered how the majority of the deputies were returned. He had to accept his foreign policy from M. Thiers. He could not even get the Chamber to let him have modest sums for the increase of primary education; he was not allowed to make the Gardes Mobiles an efficient force. His prestige, too, was fading away, and every centre of society in France was stirred with the thought of what was to happen when his reign was over. He could still get any vote he pleased from the faithful peasantry, but he could make little use of his power after the peasantry had confirmed it. The Empire was slipping away from him, and when the clique that surrounded him ordered him to go to war, and the country seemed disposed to back the recommendation, he had no choice but to obey; and, so he left the Tuileries with a heart full of misgiving, and set off on his weary journey to Gravelotte and Sedan.

A SCENE IN THE SENATE.—The *Washington Patriot* gives a graphic account of a recent occurrence in the Senate Chamber, which was thereby thrown into a state of very natural excitement. Mr. Butler, who is termed by the *Patriot* "Beast" Butler, acting offensively on his right as a member of the House of Representatives to take any vacant seat in the Chamber of the Senate, "plumped himself into Mr Thurman's chair," Mr. Thurman himself having risen from it for a moment. That Mr. Butler had a malicious purpose in his behaviour is inferred both from the fact that the seat he appropriated was next to that occupied by Mr. Davis, and from the "insolent sneer playing on his (Mr. Butler's) lips." Mr. Davis appears to have been by no means slow to take offence; for he is said to have accompanied with "earnest gesticulation" a few remarks to the general effect that certain "vile and slanderous stories emanated from the brains of political scoundrels and ruffians." The "earnest gesticulation" of Mr Davis waxed from the mild form of "contemptuously pointing his finger" at the intrusive Mr. Butler to the more emphatic earnestness of shaking his fist in that gentleman's face. At the same time "Mr. Davis, in a mingled tone of concentrated defiance and contempt, addressed Butler as a —— scoundrel twice in succession, and asked him what he meant by attempting to browbeat him." The interposition of Mr. Wilson, whose conciliatory process of "patting the Beast on the back and uttering soothing words" did not in the first instance persuade Mr. Butler to vacate the seat of Mr Turman, was in the end successful. The Massachusetts member followed Mr. Wilson to a position more respectfully distant from that of Mr. Davis, and took his revenge as he went "in an immoderate fit of laughter."

PRISONERS AT VERSAILLES.

(FROM THE "DAILY NEWS" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

VERSAILLES, Tuesday.

THE National Guards captured by the troops at the Chateau of Bécon are for the present confined in the cellars of "the little stables of the Count d'Artois." Two hundred of them were brought up before daybreak this morning to be examined by a Judge of Instruction, who sits *en permanence* in a large room on the ground-floor of the barracks facing the chateau. This grand inquisitor, who was charged with the task of getting the prisoners to make admissions damaging to themselves and their friends, was assisted by five younger magistrates. They were seated at an oval table covered with green baize, in the centre of which was placed a lamp so arranged that its light was concentrated on the faces of the men brought up for examination. French judges follow the precedent of the Areopagus, by remaining themselves as much in the shade as possible. But, contrary to the custom of that celebrated tribunal, they always place the prisoner in the full glare of sun or gas-light.

The prisoners this morning were introduced and interrogated one by one. The most part of them were fatigued with long watching, and the anxieties of a game in which each stakes his life on every throw of the dice. Notwithstanding the extensive use the Commune has made of its requisitioning power in procuring warm baths for the insurgents, those who have come to Versailles in the quality of prisoners stand greatly in need of soap and water. But, for that matter, so do the troops of order; some of whom, especially the artillerymen, are as foul a set as I ever saw in uniform. Nervous agitation is also apparent among the captive Nationals. The Judge d'Instruction observes the quavering voice and almost palsied hand, and, in obedience to the traditions of his order, does what he can to increase the trepidation of the accused parties. Some old, very old men, who it is easy to see have fought for the Commune as the Cameronians fought for the Holy League and Covenant, severally ask for leave to be seated on chairs placed for wounded prisoners. Their request is coarsely refused. "Wretches who engage in such a cause as yours," says an inquisitor of seven or eight and twenty, "have no claim upon the indulgence of the authorities. Stand where you are, and no shifting to either right or left. We want to see your visage in all its ignominy of expression." The unfortunate old man, whose eyes can hardly bear, after the darkness of the cellar, the blaze of light which the reflector throws upon him, endeavours to find an excuse for escaping this painful trial by looking down upon his battered kepi. He perceives that the brass figures on it are awry, and he tries with his powderburnt fingers to set them straight. The senior magistrate sharply bids him to hold up his head and look straight before him. He has not much to say beyond stating his name, his age, his trade, which is that of a tailor, and denying that he was actuated by a love of pillage in joining the Commune. He pleads guilty to the charge of reading habitually Socialist organs. As to his antecedents, all he can say is that he brought up children and grandchildren to be honest workmen, and that if, in the course of his long life, he passed through many a hard winter, he defied the police to prove that he was ever accused of stealing or leaving a debt a year unpaid. With regard to his military *dossier*, he entered the National Guard when Trochu appealed to the patriotism of the Parisians, to stimulate the young men of his district. He took part in two sorties against the Prussians, and watching on the ramparts caught a rheumatic fever, which almost paralysed his left arm. It was true that he preached in the clubs the confiscation of the houses of proprietors who ran away from Paris when it was threatened by the Prussians, and are now clamouring for their rents. In the feudal times at least that justice would have been done.

Some of the younger prisoners were not so stouthearted as the old tailor. A man of the name of George Durand, a native of Pontoise, and a shoemaker by trade, cut a wretched figure. He went on the principle of denying every charge. "You were taken on a barricade on the Courbevoie road with a gun in your hand?" "I swear, my judge, I was not. Whoever told you so is a barefaced liar." "Yet the report of the military commander affirms that you were." "Don't believe it." "But do you mean to tell me that an honourable commander would endorse a lie?" "I mean to say that Monsieur le Commandant has too much confidence in the word of the gendarmes." "But it was not the gendarmes who arrested you, it was some soldiers of the line." "Then it's poor stupid Dumanet (the nickname for the French soldier) who says that I had a gun in my hand. I beg to remark, my judge, that Dumanet would not know the difference between a cow and an omnibus horse." "Then you deny that you were taken with a gun?" "Not exactly, for I picked up one on the road, where a runaway had let it fall. Tiens, I said, this will do to fire at the Communals if the scoundrels try to press me into their service; for, as you see, my President, I am between 19 and 40 years old."

Achilles Le Gros, a butcher's assistant, a big, hulking fellow, did his best, by his tears and groans, to excite the compassion of his judges. He also tried to get off by flatly denying every charge. "You were taken in a cellar?" "Not in a cellar; in an ice-house." "Why did you go there?" "I have a horror of bloodshed, and did not want to fire on my brethren of the line." "But you did fire all the same." "I beg your pardon, never!" "How comes it then that your gun was hot when you were taken?" "Oh, that may be. Our captain ordered us to aim at the soldiers, and I fired six rounds in the air." "Who was your captain?" "I never heard his name. I could identify him if I saw him." "Then you were regularly enrolled among the insurgents?" "That is to say, I was forced to enter their ranks; but I affirm I did all that I could to disorganize the service." "Have you ever been up before the police before?" "Never." "You are a brazen-faced liar. You were convicted of vagabondage and condemned to two months' imprisonment four years ago, and since to six months' penal servitude for theft. Gendarme, reconduct this *misérable* to prison."

The two next in succession are almost boys. One of them is an innocent-looking lad. His father is a house-painter. He was learning the trade of ball-room decorator when the war broke out. But young as he is, he shows a good deal of presence of mind. When charged with police antecedents, he tells the judge that even if he had any (which he denies he had), it would be impossible to specify them, none of the records of the Paris Prefecture of Police being in the hands of the Versailles magistrates. "You, too, were arrested with a gun hot from firing?" "My captain gave me orders to fire, and I obeyed him, as I was bound to do." "Who is your captain?" "You know the number of my regiment, and company; and will therefore have no difficulty in ascertaining without asking me." Then follow a few dozen tatterdemalions, who try the force of tears and protestations of devotion to the Government of Versailles. The judge encourages them to "peach" upon their leaders, which they seemed willing enough to do. After them came an artificer in false jewellery. He belonged to that most respectable class of Paris workmen known as "ouvriers en chambre." "Have you ever had police antecedents?" "Yes." "What were they?" "I stole some penknives when I was seventeen, and got off with a light sentence through the intercession of my master; but I defy anybody to bring such another disgraceful action against me." "Were you forced to join the insurgents?" "No. I heard that Versailles and Prussia were in the same shop, and that was enough to make me go to the front." "What else did you hear?" "That Bismarck and the Assembly were plotting together to give us a king, and that two Pretenders were hovering between Rouen and Versailles." "And what if they were?" "What if they were! I would willingly be hacked in pieces to prevent a Monarchical restoration. We don't want a Monarch in Paris; and all that I regret is not having done more work with my gun in firing at the Royalists. When I shot into the crowd I said to myself, what a pity there is no Pretender there. As I was blazing away somebody arrested me. That is the whole history of the affair, and make what you can of it, for it is the last you will get out of me." The interrogatory was not over at eight o'clock this morning.

After reading in M. Thiers' proclamation the obviously too sweeping statement that the Commune had pillaged "the principal houses in Paris," by which he meant principally his own, and also a full account in the *Journal Officiel* of how his furniture and collection of precious works of art had been taken to the auction mart and sold, it is curious to find the *Français* affirming that it is all a mistake; that M. Thiers' papers were overhauled, but that nothing of value has been removed from his house.

ARREST OF A "PRINCE."—Some ten days ago a couple of wealthy travellers arrived in Pera from Odessa, and took up their quarters at a private hotel in the Grand Rue. They were, they said, the Prince and Princess ——, on a travelling tour to Europe. The Prince lost no time in calling on his Ambassador, and at the interview expressed his becoming desire to present the Princess to Madame Ignatiew. Something about his visitor, however, appears to have excited the suspicion of the Ambassador, and he accordingly parried the suggestion, saying that he would first do himself the pleasure of visiting the Princess. He did so the next day, and found the couple surrounded by all the evidences of great wealth. The lady was young, handsome, and perfectly well-bred, but some further conversation with her husband confirmed General Ignatiew's suspicions that he was not what he represented. The telegraph was at once set to work to Odessa and St. Petersburg, and in a couple of days abundant evidence was received to prove that the fellow was a low Georgian Armenian, who had made the tour of Russia under various aliases, marrying no fewer than four wives, three of whom he had in turn abandoned, after obtaining possession of their dowries. The fourth was the lady who accompanied him to Pera. She was the daughter of a rich landed proprietor near the Azoff, and was married to him only three months ago, bringing a *dot* of 80,000 roubles, the whole of which the fellow realised before setting out on his present tour. On receiving this intelligence, General Ignatiew took prompt measures to effect his arrest, but the "Prince" got wind of the danger, and, abandoning nearly all his luggage, decamped with the lady to Rodosto, whence he made for Adrianople. He was, however, tracked, and on Monday last a telegram to the Russian Consul secured his arrest as he was on the point of starting for the frontier. He is now on his way back to Constantinople, and on arriving will be sent on to Odessa, to be there handed over to the retributory mercies of the Russian police.—*Levant Herald*, April 5.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

COUNTING-HOUSE ALCOHOLISM.

(*Saturday Review*, Apr. 15.)

A CITY merchant of the old school revising the scene of his labours at the present day would certainly be a good deal startled, and we fear scandalized, by various changes which could not fail to attract his attention. Admiration would mingle with his astonishment at the vast scale of modern transactions, the daring and versatile ingenuity with which plans are conceived, and the rapidity with which they are executed. But there would be another side to the picture. He would be painfully struck by a certain feverish excitement observable in City life, and a growing tendency to disregard the line which separates legitimate business from sheer gambling. He would find that the disastrous consequences of reckless trading, which in his day would have brought disgrace, are now reckoned among the ordinary and natural risks of commercial enterprise. And, looking a little more closely into the private habits of those who had succeeded him, he would observe one or two things which, according to his old-fashioned notions, would sufficiently account for any irregularities of trade and looseness of mercantile morals. Even in walking along the streets the number of drinking bars of all kinds would strike his eye, some flaunting in gold and rainbow hues, and disclosing through the large plate-glass windows and widely opened doors the glittering counter and dashing Hebes behind it; others, prim and shy, with close wire-blinds to the street, and secluded compartments opening on the bar; others, again, mere unabashed and shameless dram-shops. Many of the old chop-houses remain, but the tendency of development is evidently in the direction of the gaudy refreshment bar with fittings in the highest style of Parisian ornament, stucco mouldings, panels of white and gold, flowery arabesques, mirrors flashing on the walls, and reflecting the gleam of crystal, coloured glasses and bottles, bouquets of artificial flowers, and lavish show of electro-plate on the long marble counter. In some cases the transformation has been accomplished; in others the old and the new may be seen in grotesque combination—a quaint oyster-shop of other days, with low roof and squat broad window, throwing out an annexe of Alhambra splendour, or some famous old tavern breaking out into gilding and looking-glasses in a corner of its dingy yard. But even in the traditional chop-house, with its wooden boxes, sanded floor, gridiron hissing and sputtering in a corner of the room, and metal plates to keep the chops warm, although externally the old aspect of the place remains the same, a change may be noticed from the uniform simplicity of the chop or steak and glass of beer. Orders for sherry and spirits are frequently heard, while men may be seen coming in just for a glass, and leaving as soon as they have tossed it off, to return probably in an hour or so for another. The American bar system, which in New York and elsewhere has been carried to a height at which, through being so flagrantly scandalous and intolerable, it has almost begun to cure itself, has unfortunately taken root in London and others of our chief cities. The habit of taking irregular "nips," "pegs," "pick-me-ups," or "eye-openers," as the Yankees call them, is established among us, and seems to be rapidly gaining ground. The forenoon glass of sherry is in especial request, and men who shrink from going to one of the public bars have no scruple about fitting up a neat mahogany cellar in their own office, where they can help themselves to a glass whenever they want it. Under these circumstances the drinking at a bar or in any public manner is clearly the less of two evils, for the same reason that the open blaze of the grate is less dangerous than a smouldering beam under the carpet. Once a man would have been a disgrace had he been seen drinking in a public-house during business hours, but apparently no discredit now attaches to visiting the luncheon-bar for frequent drams, provided the liquor be sherry, and that it is consumed at a gulp standing, not sipped sitting and with a brief interval between each glass. Still, slight as the restraint of opinion may be, it does operate to some extent as a check on drinking in public. Secret drinking is free and uncontrolled. The bottle in the private room is the most alarming phase of mercantile alcoholism; for the tippler helps himself as often as he likes, the temptation is ever present, and wine is apt to be supplanted by gin or brandy.

It is beyond question that the potations of City men are terribly on the increase. "Oh, everybody does it," is the excuse; and "Can't get on without," after a time, is the confession. The old rule of self-denial and abstinence during the sacred "business hours" is set at nought, and the consequences are of a kind which it is a duty to expose. The evil effects of this pernicious habit are not confined to ruined health and shattered constitution; they may be traced in the general course of business, in the wild projects of gain fostered by an excited brain, the relaxation of prudence, and the weakening of moral resolution and self-command, of which we have had in recent years such painful evidence in the records of the Bankruptcy and Criminal Courts. The pressure of business is nowadays intensified by the operation of two conflicting circumstances—on the one hand, an increase of the amount of work, and on the other, a constant tendency to reduce the hours within which the work has to be performed. A series of important transactions, which would hence occupied our grandfathers several weeks, perhaps even months, is now disposed of in as many days. The facilities of communication, the wide range of commercial enterprise and diversity of speculation, provide incessant employment. With the telegraph and an accelerated postal service at command, there is no interval during which a man of business can leisurely meditate on his affairs and mature his calculations while waiting for the mail to convey his letters or to bring the replies. Advices which arrive in the morning have now to be answered within an hour or two, if not on the instant; and one matter is no sooner settled than another presses for decision. And thus the tide of affairs flows on swiftly and without intermission from week's end to week's end. If a transaction is profitable, the profits bring fresh care and trouble, for they have to be invested without delay. If there is a loss, it must be repaired with similar speed. Nor is it merely that the number of transactions is multiplied a thousandfold, but the sums staked on them have also risen in a still greater ratio. The safe but comparatively petty gains of the old school of traders are despised as too insignificant for picking up. "Big things" are the order of the day, and the risks of loss are necessarily in proportion to the chances of gain. The effect of all this is obviously to produce a restless anxiety, a perpetual strain on the nerves, the danger of which lies not merely in the exhaustion which attends it, but in the tendency which it is apt to engender to seek some artificial stimulus for jaded powers, and at the same time a sedative for the fevered excitement of high-pressure work. In former days the City merchant lived in a corner of his own warehouse, or over his counting-house. He was at his desk early in the morning, and was still to be found there till eight or nine o'clock at night. But his hours of business were long because when at business he was also at home. If he was liable to be occasionally summoned from the dinner-table to confer with a customer, on the other hand he could often close his books and step upstairs for a gossip with a friend. He was on the spot if anybody wanted him; and whether he sat in his counting-house or in his arm-chair by the fire in his private parlour mattered little. The most important part of his business would usually be over not long after noon, and then came dinner—a substantial and serious meal, served probably at a common table, where he sat surrounded by his clerks and apprentices, as well as by his family. The afternoon would pass dozily, and towards evening the mercantile community would rouse itself up for a little more work before supper and bedtime. The sort of life led by City people of the last generation is exactly that which may be seen at the present day in many towns of Germany and Holland, where a brisk forenoon is followed by an entire cessation of business during the solemn interval of dinner; after which offices and warehouses are again opened till late at night. Though the day's work is apparently long, it is taken very leisurely and easily. The domestic and the business life blend naturally together, and the transition can always be accommodated to casual circumstances. No time is lost in travelling, and the pressure is avoided of having to do everything and think of everything within a fixed fraction of the day, and of attempting to carry on a kind of double existence in separate and distant places. Afterwards, when merchants gave up living in the City, they retired only to a moderate distance from it, and were still content to adhere to long hours which left them plenty of time for their work. Practically the hours of business in London have now come to be from ten to four o'clock. A certain description of routine mechanical work by subordinates is accomplished, no doubt, both earlier and later, but to all intents and purposes the real work of the greatest commerce in the world is compressed within those brief hours. The consequence is that the pace has to be accelerated, and that the old-fashioned jog-trot has become the headlong gallop of the racecourse. Only a very strong, healthy man, with an exceptionally cool head and firm nerves, can bear up against the perpetual strain of such a career, and even in his case the effort must be seconded by something equivalent to training, as regards the careful simplicity and regularity of personal habits.

It has come to be a familiar saying that it is not work but worry which wears a man down. But worry, we take it, is only another word for mental effort and anxiety, and this is of course inseparable in some degree from all serious work of any kind. It may however be increased or decreased very much by the manner in which a man applies himself to his labour; and it is impossible to conceive any one placing himself at a greater disadvantage in this respect than the ordinary man of business in the City. It is positively pitiable to observe the innumerable artificial and needless worries with which he wilfully and wantonly surrounds himself. In the first place, he usually lives at some distance from town. He has a railway journey of an hour or more before he reaches his office, and if he misses a particular train he is probably doomed to kick his heels at home for another hour, and waste the most precious period of the day. Anxiety about the train oppresses him at breakfast. He bolts his chop and gulps his tea with one eye on the clock and the other on the morning paper, his mind distracted between his wife's gossip and commissions and his own reflections on the possible influence of the telegrams on the state of the day's markets. A railway journey is not exactly the most favourable specific to assist the digestion of a meal thus swallowed. Without endorsing all the alarming conclusions of the medical inquiry undertaken a few years since as to the effect of daily railway travelling on health, we may assume as unquestionable the tendency of the motion and noise to produce nervous irritation and stimulate an unwholesome flow of blood to the head. In this state our commercial friend sits down to read the letters his clerks have opened and sorted out for him. Everybody knows the mingled emotions of the morning budget. There are pleasant letters and unpleasant letters, and the most prosperous man is never without a share of the latter, nor is the most callous proof

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

against the disturbing influence of their contents. In the natural course of things, while some transactions have been successful, others have turned out badly. There are difficult questions to be solved, calculations to be recast, and losses to be recouped. The room in which our man of business is sitting is in all probability a small, dingy chamber, the darkness of which is rendered visible by the borrowed light of a patent reflector, assisted perhaps by a jet of gas. A great deal has been done of late years to improve the architecture of the City, both in respect of embellishment and sanitary conditions. Not a few of the great houses have followed the example of the insurance offices and public companies, and established themselves in noble mansions, with marble halls and spacious, well-ventilated rooms. But it is no exaggeration to say that the great bulk of the ordinary business of the City is still conducted in gloomy cupboards of the kind we have described. Considering how the morning has been passed, the feverishness and indigestion provoked by the hurried meal and subsequent journey, the anxieties of the post-bag and the other communications which have been pouring in, and the hygienic conditions under which work has to be done in the office, it is scarcely surprising that towards noon a certain sinking and depression should be felt, and a keen desire for something that will at once brace and soothe the nerves. Brandy has an evil reputation. People shake their heads when mention is made of any one who has got the length of brandy in the morning. Most men are ashamed to own even to themselves that the idea of such an indulgence should cross the mind, though on an exceptional occasion they may drown their scruples by dashing the spirit with seltzer or soda-water. But sherry is still as innocent in character as it is insidious in influence. It trades on this good character, and it must be said, abuses it. One of its chief constituents is always brandy, and too often the sherry of commerce is only brandy—and bad brandy—in disguise. Yet many a man who would shrink from a forenoon draught of brandy and water as from poison has not the least hesitation in quaffing a goblet of sherry containing twice or thrice as much spirit without the qualification of water. Something may be due to the habitual ignorance and thoughtlessness even of well-informed people as to the elements of what they eat and drink, but it is impossible not to suspect that the presence of strong spirit in sherry is not altogether a disagreeable or unknown adulteration, and that there is a tacit collusion on this point between the wine-merchant and his customers. As in the case of feminine tippling, the doctors have also something to answer for here. "A biscuit and a glass of sherry" is a familiar forenoon specific for the depression and want of tone of which gentlemen in the City complain just as often as fine ladies at the West End. Sometimes the advice is to keep a bottle of claret or hock in the office, and take a sip when the faintness is coming on. These are light wines, as "everybody knows," which hurt nobody; "not a headache in a gallon of them," we are assured. But those who talk thus forget that hock and claret are capable of "fortification" to any extent, and that like most wines they are, as usually dispensed, little more than a vehicle for brandy in greater or less proportion; and that moreover the habit of taking an occasional sip of wine is more easily acquired than regulated or confined to the mild and comparatively innocuous beverage with which the practice is commenced.

The amount of mischief which is produced among all ranks of mercantile men by the growing custom of drinking frequent glasses of wine, and especially sherry, not at meals and along with or just after food, but tossed off at odd moments, as a mere "nip," either out of a private bottle or at one of the public bars, is producing incalculable mischief. It would almost be better to take to brandy at once. Men would then know what they were about. The effects of the indulgence would be too flagrant to be disguised or long sustained, and the evil would assume a form in which it could neither be ignored nor tolerated. At present a disgusting and ruinous vice is widely practised under a kind of mask. The ravages it causes both to health and morality, the shattered constitutions and wrecked careers, are not traced to their true origin. Ask any doctor who has much to do with City men, and he will tell you of the terrible increase of paralysis among this class. A yearly list of the number of young men who either perish in this melancholy way or are reduced to permanent imbecility would startle those who have never had their attention called to it. Even when the facts are known, the cause is misunderstood. "Overwork" is the usual explanation; "the strain of business," "anxieties of speculation." No doubt all these things have to do with the mischief. The conditions under which mercantile work is nowadays carried on are such as to tell severely on the nerves, but not the less is it true that they are only indirect, not direct, causes of the wasting disease and high rate of mortality which are now becoming such marked features of City life. It is the free use of stimulants during working hours, enfeebling the mind and paralysing the frame, which makes the work so fatally exhausting. Nor, as we have said, does the evil stop here. It is impossible that business can rest on a sound basis when it is carried on under the excitement of frequent drams. The tales of ruined character are more terrible, even than those of ruined health. The recklessness with which business is carried on leads naturally to the desperate and unscrupulous measures which are resorted to in the attempt to avert or retrieve disaster. A cool head and careful prudence are essential to the maintenance of that secure credit which is the only basis of sound trade. The remedies for the present melancholy state of things must be sought in resolute abstinence from all stimulants during the hours of work, and in the endeavour to reduce as far as possible the worry and fatigue which usually attend the daily life of a man of business. The present movement for curtailing the hours of work is in every way a mistake. Instead of being shortened they should be lengthened, and City men, as they certainly will not go back to the old plan of living over their counting-houses, should at least try to establish themselves within walking distance of their place of business. What they imperatively require is more repose of mind and body, and less excitement.

A CATHOLIC LADY IN "RED" PARIS.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

(*Spectator*, April 15.)

I ARRIVED at the Nord station at eight o'clock on Easter Sunday morning, and began instantly to look for the Red Revolution. A profound stillness, the exit of four passengers from the train, and the presence of two carriages before the grand entrance, these were the only remarkable circumstances. I contemplated the competitive *cochers* and chose my man, a brisk pleasant fellow, with merry black eyes, fine white teeth, the traditional red waistcoat, which survives empires and revolutions, a shiny hat, and an innocuous whip. His strong grey horse had probably been imported since the siege, as he had evidently always had plenty to eat. "Citizen," said I, adhering to a promise extorted by a nervous friend, "I have very little time, a great deal to do, and a strong desire to see as much of Paris and the citizen patriots as possible. May I engage you by the hour, and is it dangerous for me to drive about the city? Nothing could be more agreeable th[an] the proposed arrangement to the citizen *cocher*, or less dangerous to *Madame* (I was so much disappointed that no one called me *citoyenne*), and she should see everything of interest in Paris, especially the barracks and the ambulances. I got into the most comfortable *coupé* within my experience, and we rolled leisurely off towards the Rue Lafayette, discussing our route through the front window. Firing had been brisk in the direction of the Porte Maillot, and the vicinity of the Arc de Triomphe was not desirable. This was unfortunate, for part of my business for a later hour of the day lay in the Rue de Monceau and the Rue de Lisbonne. The citizen *cocher* thought it likely we could reach both without difficulty, if I did not mind not going *quite* up to the Arch. On we went towards the centre of the city, through empty, silent streets, for the most part—meeting an occasional *coupé*, a few omnibuses, occupied by blouses and National Guards; some heavy waggons, probably containing ammunition, under sinister and disorderly escort of men in motley costumes, with guns and bayonets; past small groups of patriots seated on the kerbstone, their guns against the wall behind them, with, in many instances, a loaf stuck on the bayonet point—towards the centre of the city. The sky was grey, the wind was piercing, there was next to no movement, and absolutely no sound. What had become of the swarming life of Paris? Every shop was shut, many were boarded up, from a few windows hung shabby red flags, but the very buildings looked dead. It bewildered me. I could find no traces of the siege, and all my previous ideas of a revolution were dispersed. Not a bell was ringing, though this was Easter Sunday, but the churches were open. I passed several, and first, the Madeleine, into which I went. It had *not* been pillaged, it had *not* been in any way injured. The precious articles removed from the altars had been removed by the priests themselves. Children were sitting on the steps, and women were praying inside the church as usual. Only the legend, "Liberté, fraternité, égalité," deeply cut into the stone over the great door, denoted change. Every church I saw bore the same superscription, and the Revolution has effaced every trace of the effigies of the Empire, as promptly as the Empire suppressed those of the Republic. On the walls, on the hoardings, on the pillars of the Rue de Rivoli, are countless *affiches*, decrees of the Commune, *avis* of the Committee, *ordres* of General Cluseret, appeals to the nation, to the citizen patriots, announcements of *La Solidarité*, innumerable advertisements of pamphlets, newspapers, and educational *cours*, for the Commune is going to have everybody taught everything immediately. The Palais Royal bears a tremendous inscription: "République Française, Democratique, Une et Indivisible: Liberté, Fraternité, Egalité, Propriété Nationale;" and its precinct is entirely empty. A ragged individual, feebly manipulating a staggering hose, with dribbly results, by way of watering the street, represents the great nation, in the very core of the heart of its civilization. I want to go to mass at Notre Dame des Victoires, but have heard that is a bad part, and consult the *cocher*. He laughs at the idea; there is no "bad part," except out Neuilly way, Paris is "as quiet as a bird's nest," so we go to the Place des Victoires, and the *cocher* is triumphant. A woman selling flowers sits at one corner, a group of children are coming round another, two are empty and the central space. The church doors stand open, the popular legend is graven upon the left wall; and the steps are occupied, just as usual, by beggars and cripples. No soldiers, no police, no visible authority of any kind, and certainly no call for it. I went into the church, and found it densely crowded, chiefly with women, but a great many men also were present. A solemn, devout crowd, every woman in plain black dress, every face grave, anxious, grieved; but *not one frightened, no, not one*. I studied them all, in the interval before mass began, at the altar of our Lady of Victoires. Presently an old priest appeared on the altar step, in the centre of the perpetual blaze of golden light, and began the mass. He was reading the Gospel, and had just uttered the words, "Be not affrighted, ye seek Jesus of Nazareth, who was crucified," when there was a sullen roar of cannon. I hope I may be pardoned if I confess that I looked up and started. I had never heard anything more warlike than a review in the Phœnix; but no one else moved; not the smallest sign of surprise or uneasiness showed itself on any face. Then I knew what the siege had taught all those women and girls. The mass went on, and the guns went on; the reverberation set the heavy leather doors of the church flapping, and echoed in the great painted windows; but I got used to it in a few minutes, and heard it at intervals all day afterwards without heeding it in the least. I went out before the crowd, and found my intelligent *cocher* had profited by the interval to purchase for me *Le Cri du Peuple*, *Le Mot d'Ordre*, and *Le Rappel*. I should profit by my time better, he observed, if I knew exactly how things stood. I did not learn much from these journals, beyond M. Rochefort's ardent desire that the "old assassin" Thiers should be disposed of, and that "as all men of heart (*hommes de cœur*) are demanding more blood, more blood must be had, but it is for the gentlemen Assassins of Versailles to begin." A second indignant editor denounces the infamous conduct of Lord Lyons in offering the shelter of the British Embassy to the Carmelite nuns,—persons under the displeasure of the nation (one of them being Lord Lyons' own niece),—and a third publishes a voluminous decree of the Commune, of which Article 9 is left blank. I wonder what that significant hiatus means? I am on my way to see a barricade now, and take the Rue St. Honoré *en route*, where I have to make a call, within a short distance of the former residence of the "sea-green incorruptible," to whom the Commune are going to erect a statue in bronze, when they have time and a few of the kings have been melted down; and I find the lady I want to see (who is very young and pretty) walking up the street, leisurely and unconcernedly, with a beautiful bouquet in her hand, and a flower-pot containing a gorgeous crimson blossom, with a long green stalk, under her arm. "No one need be afraid, then, in Paris?" I ask. "No woman," she replies; "men are afraid, I believe, and in danger; they are suspected of wanting to get away, and they will be made to stay and fight, but women are quite safe from everything but shells." There is just a little more liveliness in the Rue St. Honoré, but no open shops, and no noise. The groups of National Guards are more numerous, and I remark that the proportion of uniform to mufti is small and the uniforms are shabby. Profound gravity is expressed upon every countenance, and every man seems to be looking to every other man for orders, or news, or consolation. As a body, I consider the patriots looked hungry, cold, tired, and bored, to say nothing of dirty, which they looked to a man. We turn down a small street, apparently closed in by a neatly-built wall with holes in it, through which I discover the mouths of cannon. About this wall men are swarming, in and out of uniform; they are all armed, and two or three wear red or white sashes with pistols stuck in them, after an Adelphi fashion, which instantly causes me to think of Mr. Webster and "The Dead Heart." My *cocher* pulls up at the corner of the little street, and exchanges friendly grins with the citizen-patriots who are swarming inside and outside the wall, while I peer out of the carriage window longing to see more. Presently the *cocher* suggests that I should get out and look about me; he cannot drive any farther, but from quite the corner I could see the whole of the Place Vendôme, the General's head-quarters, and the parade of yesterday's levée, then taking place. A cheerful young woman, with a pretty wan infant in her arms, encourages me to descend, and a young man to whom she is talking, a clean, trim, fair young fellow, with a military look and step, salutes me with much politeness, and asks me if I ever saw a barricade. "No, citizen patriot," I reply; "they do not make them in England, and I had no idea they were so symmetrical. I thought a barricade was a heap of rubbish piled up anyhow, but these are strong stone walls built at leisure." He seemed much pleased with my admiration, and having handed a tin can to the young woman, invited me to come inside the wall, which I did. There was the Place Vendome, and filled with what realities and what phantoms! I saw it last on the 15th of August, 1869, decorated for the Emperor's fête, and filled with the glittering Imperial troops. I see it now, a wide, empty waste, bounded by the symmetrical barricades, dotted with slouching ungainly figures, whose clothes and arms encumber them, and with busy, silent groups, strengthening the walls with steady industry. My friend points out the cannon, shows me how they are pointed against all avenues of approach, shows me where the ground has been tunnelled, and guns placed, as it seems to me, with a design to cut off the enemy's feet satisfactorily at once; points out the "General's" head-quarters, and puts me into a convenient position (apparently envied by several women collected outside the barricade) for witnessing a distribution of arms. A number of men pass in a disorderly fashion before a group of men in uniform, and something which I cannot make out plainly happens. When the men return, each has a gun with a bayonet, and a belt, to which a coarse white bag is suspended: and for the first time I hear a sound like a feeble shout. I thank my friend for his politeness, and return to the carriage; the young woman is still there, and she smiles at me, as much as to say, "Is he not a fine fellow?" I think he is, and that there are many fine fellows there very much out of place in the ruffianly mass. We turn into the Rue de Rivoli, and are stopped by a regiment marching out, "to meet the enemy," says my *cocher*, and I cannot in the least tell whether he is laughing at them or believes them. The grey horse stands still, and the citizen patriots, among whom are some very villainous-looking subjects, march past his blunt nose, with a good deal of shuffle to very little tramp. I am the solitary spectator, and I begin to feel as if I were reviewing Sir John Falstaff's troops. These poor creatures are shabby, wretched, silent. I did not hear a laugh, or an oath, I did not see one violent gesture, I hardly saw a smile, all that day. The roystering, roaring, terrible "Reds," as I saw them, are tired, dull men, doing ill-directed work with plodding indifference. The regiment passes on, and here comes something up with a rattle at last. It is a Victoria, with a flaunting flag, bearing the red cross on a white ground, and it contains two young men smoking and laughing, who have white scarfs with red crosses on their arms. "Young doctors going to the ambulance," says the *cocher*, and we go on,—past the Tuileries gardens, a bare, desolate space, all the beautiful chestnut trees cut down, filled with wooden sheds; past the side of the great empty palace, through the Carrousel, where the only living creatures are the grey horse, and the *cocher*, and I, but which swarms so thick with phantoms, three of them women flying from a mob, that I can hardly breathe, and gasp with relief when I am on the other side, and looking back at the Pavilion of the Prince Imperial, which is not yet quite finished, I believe. We cross the noble bridge, and I look, like one in a dream, up and down the beautiful river, still as an Arctic river might be in the winter. Very far up there is a little puff of steam, and a few people lean over the wall eager to behold the marvel of a moving boat. On into the Faubourg, where there is even more silence, and where fewer people are moving about. There I visit a famous lady, who gives me the history of the past of Paris and her anticipation of its future in such brilliant style, her epigrams bristling like bayonets along the line of her narrative, that, though horrified, I am excessively amused, and carry away the drollest impressions of "L'Empire Cluseret." But her manner changes when I ask what I shall tell her friends in London? And she says, "Tell them to fear everything, and to hope very little. We are a degraded people, and we deserve what we have got, and are going to get." I leave her, and go on to the house of another friend. He is absent, resident (with order) at Warsaw, but his concierge invites me to inspect the premises, which have been neatly cut in two by a shell, and one-half is a heap of ruins. While we are talking about it, and she is showing me where a second shell cut up the tasteful little garden, the cannon keeps up an incessant roar. She does not mind it, of course, and even to me it has become a mere detail. When I go out, I find a woman sitting on the carriage-step, her lap full of daffodils, which she is tying up into nosegays, at a *sou* each; and she is talking to the *cocher*. As I take my place, I ask her to sell me some of the flowers, and as she puts them into my hand I see horror in her face. I suppose she sees a question in mine, for she whispers, "On dit qu'ils ont fusillé Monseigneur!" and is gone in an instant. I don't believe it. A living hostage is worth much more to l'Empire Cluseret, than a dead archbishop; but I see in the faces of all the women I pass that they have heard the rumour, and that they fear it may be true. We go on, and on, up to the Glacière, past long lines of desolate boulevards, and grand, ghastly, sad houses, which have never been inhabited, the dust of whose construction was hardly laid when their roofs were battered in by the Prussian shells, and which present an extraordinary combination of bran newness and devastation. In this quarter there is hardly a living soul to be seen, and every sign of industry has disappeared. The place is like a chapter of the prophet Isaiah in carved stone and decorative metals. I had a long visit to pay in this quarter, and the grey horse and the coachee dined together while I paid it.

Back again to the Quai, across the bridge, and through the Place de la Concorde. The sun shines now, and people are walking about past the statues with their absurd black masks, and the silly heap of tawdry crowns and flimsy flags rotting round Strasburg, which, in the midst of the heap with its black bandage, looks like a colossal figure of the child's game of forfeits; and with this détour, to the Palais d'Industrie, now an ambulance, quiet, decorous, spacious, well managed. I have no difficulty in getting a look into the huge central compartment. It is only a look, and there is nothing to be seen with which I am not familiar. But that look suffices to convince me that the accounts of the wounded in the late engagements are enormously exaggerated. I saw, of course in the most superficial way, the ambulances in the Champs Elysées afterwards, and I don't believe there are half seven thousand men in them all put together. Considering that we had been informed on Saturday, in England, that shells were falling in the Champs Elysées, and that "harmless spectators" had been killed, it struck me as I drove up the grand avenue, in which I have witnessed many magnificent pageants that there were a good many harmless spectators about, who were taking things very easily. The whole place was a vast bivouac for the National Guards; indeed so are all the great thoroughfares; but nurses and children are strolling about, very much as usual, and the *bourgeoisie* was taking its walks abroad. The booming of cannon went on, and some carts bringing in wounded to the ambulance met us half-way up to the Arch. I wanted to go to the Rue Billaut, and had arrived within a hundred yards of it when the carriage was stopped by a citizen patriot, who came up to the window, and told me politely that it would be dangerous for me to go in that direction, as a shell might be expected to fall there at any moment. While he was speaking, there came a sort of bursting whirr, a sound I never heard before, and I saw something for an instant in the air, above and behind the Arch. It was a shell, he said, and I heard afterwards it had fallen in the ex-avenue of the ex-Empress. This was the only shell I saw, though from the top of a house in the Rue de Lisbonne, immediately afterwards, I had a fine view of Mont Valérien and the cannon. Up to the Arch, on either side, and in the adjacent streets, the National Guards were swarming, some eating, some idly lying about in the sunshine, some talking, many asleep. The people came and went, children and dogs ran about. Occasionally a queer-looking fellow, representing the official who in enslaved, unfraternal, and unequal armies is called an orderly, mounted upon a horse unacquainted with the currycomb, goes lumbering by, bumping and lurching in a ludicrous fashion, but no one laughed. An air of waiting prevailed, weary waiting, not impatient, contagious; so that I found myself lingering and looking into the blue distance under the Arch, as if a quarter past seven were an indefinite period and the departure of the mail train a movable feast. In the Rue de Monceau and the Rue de Lisbonne the people were out on the pavement. There were not many, and they were chiefly *concierges*, the proprietors and *locataires* being unanimous in their absence. From the windows of a house in the latter street I exchanged observations with a placid person seated on an opposite doorstep, respecting the pungency of the smell of powder pervading the atmosphere. She had looked up with an agreeable smile at me as I sneezed violently, "C'est la poudre," she said, "ça fait éternuer."

I packed all the things I wanted to take away, and then set off to have a look, at a safe distance, at the Hôtel de Ville, Notre Dame (where the red flag was drooping in an appropriately mean fashion), and the Palais de Justice, which is *en congé*. Pray observe that the strong grey horse had long intervals of rest. This was his last journey on my account. In these regions, the centre of the authority of the Revolution, there were a great many more people, and they were worse-looking, but there was very little more noise, and a total absence of excitement. I could get only a glimpse of the Hôtel de Ville; it seemed to me to be a perfect ant-hill of guns and soldiers, and they all wavered and danced before my eyes as I remembered a day on which Horace Vernet showed me his portrait of Napoleon III., just placed there, and a night on which the City of Paris gave a ball to the beautiful and proud mother of the "Child of France." The Place de Grêve swarmed with soldiers that night too. I remember how the corslets and the helmets of the Cent Gardes glittered, and shiny bits of their horses' accoutrements came out under the play of the innumerable flickering, dazzling lights, as I looked down upon them from the purple and gold-draped balcony. The Republic was proclaimed from that same balcony in September. The few and brief speeches of l'Empire Cluseret are spoken from it now. Early in the afternoon an order had been issued for the closing of the churches; no evening services were permitted on Easter Day. Notre Dame was black, silent, and deserted. From the bridge I gazed at the Conciergerie, a grand building now, a fine and strong place, no longer the dingy hole in which the Queen of France and others who had incurred the displeasure of the nation waited for the emancipation of death. What of the prisoners of the Republic who are there now? I thought with a shudder of the orderly ranges of ticketed skulls, and the miscellaneous heap of bones in the crypt of the "Missions Etrangères;" of the blood-stains on the walls, and the hacked benches, where the murderers worked like butchers on "killing-day" in the great slaughter-house of the Carmes. But all is so quiet! There is literally no noise now, for we do not hear the guns in this quarter. I notice that all the clocks are stopped. I suppose it is nobody's business to wind them up, but the effect is strange. As I go past the quay opposite the Louvre I see the first and only "bonnet rouge" which meets my inquiring gaze in Paris, where I expected to find it universal. Indeed my nervous friend suggested that I would do well to have a red cockade in my pocket in case of accidents or demand for fraternization. The wearer of the symbolical head-dress was an ill looking ruffian, who sat with his back to the quay wall, his legs straddled across the footpath, his drunken head fallen forward on his naked hairy breast, a broken pipe between his knees, his doubled fists upon the stones at either side of him, and the "bonnet rouge" hanging over his ear, like Mr. Punch's cocked hat when he is getting the worst of it at the hands of the beadle. I looked attentively at the "Phrygian head-tire," with a whimsical remembrance of Chauvel's benediction of the "old cap of the peasant" in my mind, and my belief is that the specimen in question was made out of an old waistcoat discarded by a *cocher*, by a person imperfectly acquainted with the form of the original.

I completed my business, and was driven to the railway station, through streets as quiet and orderly in the twilight as they were in the morning. The station was guarded by three patriots, and administered by remarkably civil officials. I never experienced so little difficulty, or more politeness on any occasion of ticket-taking and luggage-weighing. I paid the exact fare of my carriage, the exact price of my ticket and luggage registration; no one even looked a demand for a fee, on any pretence whatever. I proffered my passport for examination, it was declined with a bow, and I passed into the usual waiting-room and out of it into the usual carriage for *Dames Seules* with perfect ease and comfort. In the carriage there was an old French lady bound for Brighton, and two young ladies, whose destination was Chantilly. We four were the only women in the train, and I was informed that no other railroad from Paris was open. After a very comfortable journey, we reached Victoria Station in perfectly good time. I despatch my slightly-bewildered companion to Brighton, under the charge of a gallant Volunteer bound for the Review, and then proceeded to buy a newspaper, in order to see what the correspondents had to say about "Red" Paris on Easter Sunday. The newspaper was the *Daily Telegraph*, and among its sensational telegrams was the following, dated Monday morning, April 10:—"*Ladies endeavouring to escape from Paris last night were forced to pay 100 francs before being allowed to take tickets.*" If my nervous friend had been in the habit of reading the *Daily Telegraph*, what would her feelings have been on seeing this statement, to which I am compelled to give, in common justice to the Commune, a positive contradiction?

F. C. H.

THE GREAT JEWEL ROBBERY.

EXAMINATION OF MR. TORPEY.

ON April 20, at the Marylebone Police-court, Michael Torpey was placed in the dock charged with having violently assaulted Mr. James Uniss Parkes on the 12th January, at 4, Upper Berkeley-street, Marylebone; also with stealing 2 diamond necklaces, an opal pendant, a diamond pendant, and 3 rings, value £2,500, the property of Mr. William Henry Ryder, of Bond-street.

Mr. G. Lewis conducted the prosecution; Mr. Stainforth appeared on behalf of the prisoner; and Superintendent Williamson watched the case for the police authorities.

The first witness called was Charles Reading, a warder at the House of Detention, Clerkenwell, who said the prisoner was committed to that prison last Friday, under an order from the magistrate. It was customary to search the prisoners' clothes minutely. He saw the prisoner searched, and in the waistband of the trousers he was wearing, a small diamond was found. It was packed in a piece of wool, and was sewn in between the lining of the waist and the outside. Witness was asked what it was, and he said it was another stone, and he had forgotten it. It belonged to Mr. Ryder, and he wished it to be given to him, as he had given the others to Inspector Shore.

Cross-examined: Witness did not know that any other diamond was found in the waistband of the trousers.

Mr. Arthur William Nickolls said he was in the employment of Mr. Thomas Flight, of Bond-court, Walbrook. In January the prioner called at Mr. Flight's to take a house in Upper Berkeley-street. He gave the name of Mark Tyrell, and said he had been living in France. He (witness) asked for a reference, and the prisoner gave the name of M. Delari, of the Royal Hotel, Bath. He wrote to that gentleman, and received a letter which was proved to be in the prisoner's wife's handwriting. He gave possession of the house to the prisoner, and it was arranged that a woman of the name of Cook should stop there. The prisoner agreed to pay £6 6s. a week, and paid one week in advance.

Mr. William Henry Ryder, jeweller, of New Bond-street, said after the prisoner was remanded, in consequence of a wish he expressed, he (witness) saw the prisoner in the cells of the court. He said, "The robbery, as far as regards yourself, was entirely an accident; I had intended it for Mr. Emmanuel. Failing with Mr. Emmanuel, I tried it on your house." He also said, "I wish to tell you where I have disposed of the rest of the property." He gave me several Dutch names living at The Hague, Amsterdam, and Antwerp. As the names were difficult to understand, the prisoner wrote them down in witness's pocket-book. He also gave the weights, number, and price they realized. He (witness) had seen the stone that was found at the House of Detention, and he believed it was out of a necklace which was worth about £25.

Cross-examined: The prisoner gave the statement voluntarily. He (witness) did not say he would not press for the full penalty of the law at the trial. A warder at the House of Detention was present during the whole of the interview. Since then the prisoner had made a written statement, which was sent by post to New Bond-street.

Re-examined: He said the stone that was found in the waistband of his trousers was for the benefit of his wife. The property not discovered is about £1,500 in value. Witness had not the slightest knowledge that the prisoner had a dimond in his trousers when he professed to give the information about the robbery.

Mr. Lewis said that was the case for the prosecution, and he should ask that the prisoner might be committed to the Central Criminal Court for trial.

Mr. Stainforth said he had to ask the magistrate to allow some of the money that was given up by the prisoner in order that he might be defended.

Mr. Lewis said there could be no doubt that it was the proceeds of the robbery, and he should ask that no order would be made.

Mr. Mansfield said there was no question but that the money was the proceeds of the robbery, and he should not order Mr. Ryder to give up one of his jewels that had been stolen in order that the prisoner might have counsel.

Mr. Tate, the Chief Clerk, then read the depositions, which were signed by the different witnesses.

Mr. Lewis said he should call Miss Pill, who was now in attendance.

Miss Charlotte Pill, residing at Windsor Villa, Campion-terrace, Leamington, said the prisoner and his wife came to lodge at her house on the 6th of January. They gave the name of Mr. and Mrs. Torpey. The prisoner went out two days a week generally. On the 9th of January he went to London, leaving his wife at Leamington. On the 11th his wife received two telegrams, and on that day she gave witness a letter to post, addressed to the prisoner, 421, Oxford-street. On the 12th she left Leamington by the 9-40 train. She appeared to have on several dresses. At half-past seven that evening she (witness) received a telegram from the prisoner's wife, and at two o'clock on the morning of the 13th the prisoner returned with his wife. She saw the prisoner the next morning, and she found he had shaved a portion of his beard, under the chin. In the course of the day she found in his room two bottles labelled "drugs." A small quantity had been taken out of each. A white pocket handkerchief was by the side of the bottles. On the Sunday a foreign Bradshaw arrived for the prisoner, and on the following day the prisoner left Leamington. She had not seen him again till to-day. On Wednesday, the 18th, the prisoner's wife gave her a letter to post addressed "Thornton, Post Restante, Ostend." As she was going to post it the postman gave her a letter for prisoner's wife in his handwriting. She handed them to Mr. Lund, the superintendent of the police at Leamington, and he said he did not wish the London police to know about it. The wife was taken into custody.

Mr. Mansfield then gave the prisoner the usual caution that what he would say would be given in evidence against him on his trial.

The prisoner, in a low tone, said: I reserve my defence.

Mr. Mansfield committed the prisoner to the next Central Criminal Court for trial on the two charges.

The prisoner, who looked more haggard than he did on the former occasion, appeared to take great interest in the proceedings.

The court and its approaches were densely crowded by respectable people long before the case came on, eager to catch a glimpse of the prisoner. His wife was in the court, and seemed to attract great attention, inasmuch as when she left she was followed by a large crowd into the High-street.—*Daily Telegraph.*

THE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS OF PARIS SINCE THE WAR AND DURING THE SIEGE.

(*Economist*, April 15.)

[We have received the following interesting contribution from an eminent French economist who was in Paris during the siege, and was officially connected with some of the principal financial establishments.—ED. ECONOMIST.]

ENGLAND has passed through formidable crisis, which have more than once imperilled its institutions of credit. But neither war nor financial disasters have ever exposed it to so great a peril as that which France has had to endure since the declaration of war: the invasion of the national territory by a victorious enemy, the siege of Paris, and the Communist revolution which has followed it, and which provokes a second siege—such is the lamentable trilogy which seems now to be approaching a tragical termination.

Much has been written concerning this series of misfortunes surpassing the gloomiest records of history. But there is one side of them which has remained obscure—the side of credit and finance. It may present a curious subject of study, and become the occasion of an instructive experience. The gravest problems have been stirred, the most decisive lessons taught; the fiduciary circulation, the monetary system, institutions of credit, to mention only at present the principal points exclusive of the finances of the State—all these questions discussed with so much ardour in recent years have suddenly clashed against the touchstone of the most unforeseen events, passing from the domain of purely scientific discussion into the domain of immediate practice. What was only a hypothesis became a *matter of fact*, and the theatre upon which acts of such great importance were performed is one of the vastest theatres of the world.

No one is ignorant of the rapid development of the production, riches, and credit of France during the last quarter of a century. The fertile seed sown by the Government of July has produced an abundant harvest, partly reaped under the Republic of 1848, and which has singularly increased under the Empire. Railways, commercial industry, agriculture, public and private credit, all grew into colossal proportions; salaries augmented and capital increased rapidly; enormous expenses submitted to for military expeditions and the works of peace left unexhausted the never-failing spring of saving which latterly procured an increase of the wealth of the country to the amount of 60,000,000*l* a year, while the public fortune of France rose from 7,000,000,000*l* to 8,000,000,000*l*, and the aggregate revenue of the people exceeded 800,000,000*l*.

Not only did the most varied undertakings obtain at home the necessary means of activity, but the use of capital abroad was multiplied. The reduction of the rate of interest naturally caused a search for profitable investments in the general market, and France became, by the side of England, the great financial *purveyor* of the world.

This prosperity appeared to go on without hindrance, stimulating the audacities of speculation along with the development of profitable labour. And with the increase of capital credit—that book so long closed for us—saw its pages shine with a sudden splendour. Before the revolution of February, the issue of notes, doing the work of money, languished under the *regime* of a division of the privilege between the Bank of France and the banks of the departments. The introduction of unity into the circulation, in consequence of the fusion of the various establishments, endowed the Bank of France with a power of issue previously without example. From 10,000,000*l* the circulation rose successfully to more than 50,000,000*l*, without a forced issue, and even without being made "legal tender," all the while that the metallic money of France almost reached the colossal figure of 200,000,000*l*, or double the metallic money of England. The annual discounts of the Bank exceeded 240,000,000*l*, although the institutions of credit, successively created, also cultivated in a profitable manner a portion of this immense field. Attempts in this direction had in effect been made in no small proportions. Freed from the peril and the responsibility of the issue of notes doing the duty of money, veritable banks were established to facilitate commerce, industry, and agriculture, to develop financial investments, and to attract deposits, the resources thus collected being usefully employed. From England were borrowed the most diverse forms of those expedients, destined to economise and render profitable the functions of capital in proportion as they increase; the system of cheques was being rapidly naturalised on that soil whose financial culture promised to make as rapid progress as its rural husbandry. In a few years there sprung up—to speak only of the most important establishments—the Comptoir d'Escompte, the Credit Foncier, the Credit Mobilier, the Societe du Credit Industriel et Commercial, the Societe Immobiliere, the Societe Generale for the encouragement of Commerce and Industry, the Societe des Depôts et Comptes-courants, the Societe Algerienne, the Bank of Paris, &c. The capital of these companies, easily obtained, amounted to tens of millions sterling. Without doubt they have had different fortunes. One knows the history of the splendour and of the decline of the Credit Mobilier and of the Societe Immobiliere, condemned to cruel embarrassments long before the declaration of war. But up to the middle of last year the other financial societies of Paris voyaged in full prosperity with all sail set. The figure of the deposit which they had collected, without yet reaching the level of the immense riches consigned to the English banks, went on augmenting, and the spirit of enterprise extended its sway.

How have the declaration of a terrible war and the unheard of disasters which followed it reacted upon these credit institutions, which although so young were so already largely developed? How have they borne a shock which might well have broken elsewhere the most ancient and most solidly directed establishments? What has become of the fiduciary circulation? and how has Paris besieged been able to continue the life of its financial establishments when all communications were cut, and people were obliged to trust their correspondence to the fragile cars of balloons and the boldness of some rare adventurers who succeeded from time to time in passing the enemy's lines? Assuredly there is here a spectacle interesting to notice, and which deserves better even than to arouse some active curiosity. It brings with it the light of an experience acquired upon a large scale.

Let us say it at once: the terrors of a terrible conflict, lost battles, the necessities of the armed contest, the horrors of the siege—have not caused the destruction of one of the institutions with which we are here concerned, and the circulation has escaped a peril which threatened to become fatal. Without doubt inexorable necessities caused the proclamation of the forced currency of the notes of the Bank of France; but the solidity and known prudence of this great institution, and the unity of action which is its basis, sufficed to efface in a few days all difference between the price of the note and the value of money, because the facility of issue was limited, and because the wisdom of the Bank was able to restrict the issue, even under the authorised figure. It must not be forgotten that the circulation was already more than 50,000,000*l* under the empire of full liberty in the payments and in the fabrication of notes. When the forced currency was introduced, its indispensable corollary, the limitation of the amount of the circulation, was at the same time inserted in the law. This limitation, fixed at first at 72,000,000*l*, was finally raised to 96,000,000*l*. That is a large figure beyond doubt, but what development of the instrumentality of payments has there not resulted from the rapid extension of the market and the enormous increase of wealth? On the other hand, it must also be granted that in the time of trouble operations "for the account" are restricted, transactions for cash are multiplied, demanding more signs representative of value; finally, the economical method of the Clearing-house is unknown in France. This country possessed before the war more than 50,000,000*l* of banknotes, with 200,000,000*l* of the precious metals. A portion of the precious metals went abroad; the metallic reserve of the Bank of France, which was nearly 48,000,000*l*, fell to 24,000,000*l*, at which it remains, and which is still a fair sum. One understands then how the notes of the Bank of France, covered by the confidence which it inspires, protected by the unity of title, maintain themselves on a par with metal, when the actual issue remains much below the issue authorised, for a difference of about 20,000,000*l* exists between the two figures; when also the metallic reserve almost amounts to the third of the actual issue. The wisdom of the Bank and its large credit thus meet with a legitimate reward, and those who have always defended the unitary constitution of this great establishment, congratulate themselves on having seen the triumph of their ideas within six years.

The same may be said for those who have protested in France against the suppression of the legal money of silver, which circulates there along with the legal money of gold. The metallic stock of this country has singularly preserved it from a financial storm: based upon the solid land of gold and silver, kept in large quantities, the circulation and the affairs of business have been compensated in a day for the successive sacrifices made to maintain the steady mechanism of the instrument of exchanges. When the proportions of the general wealth have grown to a colossal bulk, the portion of that wealth which is represented by the precious metals becomes a small fraction, and the cost of maintaining a metallic system is reduced to an insignificant sum compared with the capital of society. In this respect the experience of France may be considered decisive.

The experience of France is also decisive in what concerns the operations of establishments of credit. Those which were in normal activity at the moment of the crisis have happily surmounted it. Are there many institutions which, like the Credit Foncier and the Credit Agricole, could have paid, under the disasters of the *run* provoked by the war, 7 to 8 millions sterling in a few months, paying out their deposits, and keeping faith with their miscellaneous engagements? or which would have found themselves in a position like the Societe Generale, to pay from the 1st of July, 1870, to the 23rd March, 1871, more than £5,200,000 of accounts-current and obligations while passing through a frightful crisis and a state of siege? These facts are so extraordinary that they deserve to be considered more closely, and verified by documents.

We can do so in a precise manner as far as the "Societe Generale pour le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie" is concerned, as we have before us the official report of the general meeting of this great establishment, held on the 30th March last, in the midst of the most critical circumstances which have ever depressed a metropolis of civilisation and commerce. This society has already been able to furnish an exact analysis of its affairs, which we wish to examine pending the production of their reports by other establishments. But the actual specimen furnishes the complete elements of a general appreciation.

The Société Générale was founded in 1864, with a capital of £4,800,000, half of which was paid up, or £2,400,000. The second half may be called up, according to the wants of the society, by a decision of the Council of Administration. The shares are *nominative* until they are completely paid.

This company embraces two sorts of operations, destined to be combined,—the one is of the financial order, the other concerns especially commerce and industry. It is constituted as an establishment of banking, finance, and credit; it shares in the negotiation of loans, and the creation of miscellaneous enterprises. Thanks to its initiative, a complete system of deposits on accounts-current has been organised, adapting itself to the entire circulation from the most modest savings to the largest and most rapid movements of banking and commerce. The interest paid on sums deposited varies according to the rate of discount of the Bank of France; it has been graduated from 1 to 5 per cent., according to the mode of withdrawal—the division being into accounts at call for all sums, accounts with privilege of drawing cheques for limited sums, and deposits upon receipts, and obligations at three months' to five years' date. It also cashes coupons, makes advances on securities and on warrants, and it takes part in industrial and financial operations both in France and abroad.

The Société Générale has perfectly answered to its title by the multiplicity and varied nature of the services which it has rendered. It possesses numerous agencies in the principal provincial towns, and fifteen branch offices in Paris. Its profits until 1870 have progressively increased, and besides a permanent appropriation of a tenth of these profits to a statutary reserve account, which already amounts to more than £150,000, it has constituted a special reserve fund, amounting to £84,000 the united reserve amounting to about £240,000, the tenth of the capital paid up, after four years of effective working. It has thus adopted the precedents of the financial establishments which make the honour and the strength of England in performing an act of prudent vigour. In truth the real interest of those who participate in a great business is not concentrated in the distribution of the largest dividend which they can legitimately offer to the shareholders, but in the solidity and good repute which are acquired by carrying strong reserves to the support of the enterprise, and the consideration which attends it. Such has been the secret of the high position rapidly gained by the Société Générale, as well as by the Credit Foncier of France. They have thus brought into their *caisses* a considerable mass of deposits at reduced interest.

Thanks to the firm and able direction of the council of administration—which includes financial notabilities such as M. Denière, president, M. Blount, vice-president, and MM. Davillier (Regent of the Bank of France), Alfred Le Roux (former Minister of Commerce), Fère (Regent of the Bank of France), Talabot (Director-General of the Lyons Railway), Ganneron (honorary "Agent de Change"), Denion Du Pin (administrator of the Messageries Nationales), Premsel (banker), Wolowski (member of the Institute), &c; and which is thoroughly seconded by the able manager of the company, M. Charles Herpin—the dividends have successively increased as follows:—When the capital paid up was £5 per share to 13s. 5½d. per share for 1865, and to 13s. 10½d. for 1866; since the paid-up capital has been £10, the dividend has been £1 for 1867, and £1 5s. 2½d. for the years 1868 and 1869 respectively, in which also sums of £32,000 and £60,000 were carried to the special reserve, besides the statutary reserve, increased by £38,245 in 1868 and £66,032 in 1869.

Although the year 1870 has suffered so much from the war, it has nevertheless yielded a dividend of 5 per cent., or 10s. per share. This is a result which sufficiently proves the robust constitution and good administration of the Société Générale, and which shows how well it has been able to resist the most threatening circumstances.

A statesman was asked what he had done during the most terrible year of the first revolution. "I have lived" he said simply. The Société Générale and the other great financial companies of France may also reply, after the torments of a terrible contest and a siege of Paris: "We have lived." This is itself no small praise of their attitude. But the Société Générale has done better still. It has realised nearly £160,000 of profit, and can pay its shareholders a dividend, after having fully discharged its obligations to its various creditors.

It is sufficient to compare the balances of 30th June, 1870, with those of 31st December, 1870, and 23rd March, 1871, to get an idea of the intensity of the crisis and of the fore-sight developed in order to overcome it successfully. The accounts-current on cheques and at call, and the deposits on receipts, which were more than £4,480,000 on the 30th of June, 1870, had been reduced to £560,000 on the 31st of December, and to £440,000 on the 23rd of March, 1871. The obligations at fixed dates had been reduced from £1,818,000 to £1,472,000 and then to £1,384,000; the bills to pay had diminished from the figure of nearly £1,200,000 to that of £880,000 on 31st December, and then no less than £480,000 of the 23rd of March 1871. sums paid in the interval, including one or two other heads, exceeded £5,400,000 without new resources, the run upon the desposits having commenced from the beginning of July, 1870.

How has the Société Générale been able to face such enormous demands in circumstances so critical? This is the most important point to understand—how it has so strongly shown its force in submitting to a most fiery test.

From the beginning of the war the society converted into cash that portion of its assets necessary to meet the demands, and thanks to the nature, at once solid and negotiable, of its securities, it was able to pay so much. The solicitude exercised in the choice of investments corresponding to the funds which were temporarily deposited, was also fully brought out. It had wisely restricted its share in the industrial operations which would have made the capital inconvertible; it has been able constantly to combine safety with the easy disposal of its investments. Prudent measures had also been adopted in time by the Société Générale, as well as by the Bank of France and by the Credit Foncier, in prospect of the possible investment of Paris. A large portion of the disposable cash and securities was conveyed to the agencies in the country and to the seaports.

The Société Générale conveyed a portion of its resources to Lyons and Marseilles, and it established a provisional bureau at Geneva, maintaining also the activity of its provincial business, and of its relations abroad. Its regular business has thus continued in the departments without being interrupted in Paris. The devoted assistance of MM. Dreyfus *frères*, financial agents of the Peruvian Government, has enabled provision to be made for the loan of that State, and for the large guano operation, in a situation as exceptional as unforeseen. So much went on as usual, so much was preserved, notwithstanding so many obstacles apparently insurmountable. All the obligations have been met without trouble, by means of a simple and provident organisation.

It must also be said that in besieged Paris, the Bank of France has loyally and broadly fulfilled its mission of a great establishment of public interest, in reconciling what the security of its position commanded with the prudent facilities given to solid establishments. In this way it opened a credit of £920,000 to the Société Générale, which was wholly reimbursed in the month which followed the restoration of communications after the siege. The Bank of France has understood the solidarity which unites the existence of great financial institutions; it has avoided the calamity of rude stoppages of credit, while preserving its own position, and giving a striking proof of the strength of the principle on which it rests.

The Société Générale was the banker of the Lyons Railway Company, which had deposited with it £480,000; that some has been completely paid.

So rude an experience thus rapidly passed through fortifies its credit, and promises it a future more and more prosperous as soon as there is a little calm permitting the resumption of business. It was profiting already from a prodigious outburst of activity during the first fortnight of March, before the outbreak of that terrible revolution of which Paris is the victim, and which has awakened throughout the world a feeling of sad sympathy for a country so cruelly tried. Let order but be re-established in the capital and all will be regained; for France, in spite of its misfortunes, possesses vast resources, and what has happened since the war and during the siege has revealed the wisdom and the force of the financial institutions which it possesses, and which will be a solid lever of material reconstruction, and a powerful instrument for the revival of productive industry.

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY.

	FROM LIVERPOOL.	
782	Niobe	
1458	Royal George, Hogg	
1329	Princess Alexandra, Rowe	Jan. 7
1171	Conflict, Dess	Jan. 7
1156	Cherooke	Jan. 7
1125	Wolfville	Jan. 7
1366	Sleswig Bride, Hanssen—Finlay, Muir & Co.	Jan. 7
1431	Charles Ball, Chapman	
1263	Montana, Parsons	
1122	Pericles	
1288	Peruvian Congress	
530	William Prowse	
870	Sydney Eggers—E. Bates & Co.	
702	Joshua, Stewart	
1276	Benefactress—Renni·, Scovell & Co.	
1199	Royal George—Osborne	
1636	Melbourne—E. Bates & Co.	
1787	Enoch, Train—Farnham & Co.	
	VIA SUEZ CANAL.	
1015	Collingwood (s)	Apl. 5
	FROM LONDON.	
1145	Zenobia, Hutchings—Sir C. Forbes & Co.	
1174	Millwall, Scale	
1778	Flying Venus, Synington	Dec. 1
1416	Haddon Hall, Faithful	Jan. 7
623	Clara, Nelson	Mar. 15
1459	Haddington, Hellyer	
1257	Callirhoe, Irvin	
915	White Adder, Tiproft	
498	Valkyrien, Edom	
	FROM LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.	
1900	Strattellyde (s)—W. Nicol & Co.	Apl. 17
851	Eldon (s)	
1138	Stowell (s)	
284	Otterburn (s)	
	FROM CALCUTTA.	
1125	Mussoorie	
660	Formosa	
1393	Benares	
919	Alabama	
1217	Nile (s)—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
	FROM CLYDE.	
1489	Stornoway—Finlay, Muir & Co.	Sept. 30
1094	Daniel Rankin	Dec. 26
8?3	City of Dublin—W. Nicol & Co.	Feb. 10
799	City of Tanjore—W. Nicol & Co.	
1200	Zanzibar—Finlay, Muir & Co.	
1172	Lady Octavia	
	FROM CLYDE VIA SUEZ CANAL.	
1600	City of Poonah (s), Smith	Nov. 25
	FROM GENOA VIA CANAL.	
	Arabia (s)—Volkart Brothers.	
	FROM CARDIFF.	
583	Invidia, Avelline	
	FROM NEWCASTLE.	
757	Berlin, Small	
600	Niard	
779	Johanna	
948	Marian Moor	
1127	Mic Mac	
1066	Sandborough	
	FROM SUNDERLAND.	
	Bride, Henderson	Nov. 18
	Aracara	Oct. 19
902	Valette	
	FROM SHIELDS.	
1990	G. M. Cairns, Brodie	
900	Ardbeg Hobson	Nov 8
	J. L. Hall	Dec. 13
579	Alfred the Great, Oram	
	FROM RANGOON.	
1167	Napier Minto	
	FROM MAURITIUS.	
111	Jalawar	
	FROM SINGAPORE.	
	Leith (s)—W. & A. Graham & Co.	

BANKS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON | On IRELAND,
,, SCOTLAND, | ,, PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. one lac but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

When fixed for 12 months .... 5 per cent per annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—

Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England

Messrs. GLYN & Co.

AND

The National Bank of Scotland.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA AND CHINA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.	Hongkong.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/10 7/8 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/10 3/4	,,
3	do.	1/10 5/8	,,
2	do.	1/10 1/2	,,
1	do.	1/10 7/16	,,
On demand		1/10 3/8	,,
On Scotland		1/10 3/8	,,
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1/10 1/4	,,

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST CHARGED.

On Loans on Government Paper and Railway Shares.
3 Months.......... 5 per cent. per annum.
,, 1 to 2 ,, ... 4 per cent. per annum.
,, on other approved securities
3 Months.......... 6 per cent. per annum.

INTERESTS.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 6th May, 1871.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS. MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

GUARDIAN, FIRE, and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1821.—Capital £2,000,000.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE granted on all approved Buildings and contents thereof in Bombay and the Mofussil at moderate terms by

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co. Agents.

Bombay, 1st September 1870.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £2,000,000 sterling.

Funds in hand exceed £1,800,000.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums 1859 ....£228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 ....£485,180 5s. 8d.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life Premiums 1859 ....£ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 ....£213,420 14s. 8d.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1871.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY, FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

TRUSTEES.

SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.

CHAIRMAN.

BERNARD HALL, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.

R. W. KELLEY, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.

J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.

SUB-MANAGER.

THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security it is believed that the Queen Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

PHYSICIAN IN BOMBAY—J. MACKENZIE, F.R.C.S.

Careful selection of lives, and consequent large Bonuses, are secured, which the following figures show:—

New Business, First Quinquennium..............£ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466

Policies are issued under the LIFE BRANCH of this Company in Bombay on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ, with special advantages, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application by

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents in Bombay.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.

GOVERNOR.

JAMES BLYTH, Esq.

SUB-GOVERNOR. EDWIN GOWER, Esq. DEPUTY GOVERNOR. DAVID POWELL, Esq.

Secretary—John P. Laurence, Esq.
Under-Writer—John Anthony Rucker, Esq.
Actuary—Arthur H. Bailey, Esq.
Manager of the Fire Department—Thos. B. Bateman, Esq.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period of nearly One Hundred and Fifty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any Deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured.

The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the Share of the Policy-holders may be appropriated either in increase of the sum Assured, or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

The Premiums have been computed from the most recent information on the subject of European mortality in India, and they will be reduced to the corresponding English rates on the return to Europe of the persons whose lives are Assured.

Premiums may be made payable either yearly or half-yearly.

Policies on lives of Military Officers in civil employ issued at the Civilian Rates.

Risks on Male Parsees and Eurasian lives, under 40, accepted at European Rates.

Medical Fees and Stamps are paid by the Corporation.

EXAMPLES OF THE EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next birthday.	For the whole term of Life.		Age next birthday.	For the terms of 1 year & 7 years respectively.	
	With profits	Without profits.		One year.	Seven years
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	34 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 2 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 13 4
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

Further information, forms of Application, and Prospectus can be had on application to

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents for Bombay.

Bombay, 15th February 1871.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—19 & 20, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,500,000
AMOUNT PAID UP.............................. £250,000

INDIAN BRANCH—CALCUTTA.

DIRECTORS OF THE INDIAN BRANCH.

A. Thorndike Esq., (Messrs. Atkinson Tilton & Co.) Merchant.
T. A. Apcar, Esq., (Messrs. Apcar & Co.) Merchant.
G. M. Blacker, Esq., Merchant.
J. C. Murray, Esq., (Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.) Merchant.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, Officiating Judge of the High Court.
C. Sanderson, Esq., (Messrs Berners, Sanderson and Upton) Solicitor and Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.

MANAGER IN INDIA.

C. H. OGBOURNE, ESQUIRE.

MEDICAL REFEREE FOR BOMBAY.

DR. H. W. DIVER, No. 30, Meadow Street.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

1. The rates of premium are moderate (generally lower than other Offices), and the conditions of assurance liberal.
2. Premia are received in Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly Instalments.
3. Claims are paid one month after satisfactory proof of death.
4. Lives assured at Indian rates (not being seafaring persons) are permitted to reside in any part of the world in time of peace.
5. The office is a comparatively young one (first Policy issued in 1862), and is therefore free from old Liabilities.
6. It possesses a very large Capital, the whole of which is fully subscribed.
7. Its investments are all of a first-class character.
8. The Life Funds are allowed to accumulate in Special Trust for the primary security of Life Policies.
9. The expenses of management are guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement not to exceed 10 per cent. of the Premium Income.
10. The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are all Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.
11. The large Bonus declared to Policyholders at the declaration of Profits up to December 1867.
12. The first-class position which the office holds at home, as shown by the price of its Shares on the London Stock Exchange.

IMPORTANT CONCESSION TO THE ARMY.

The Directors of this Company have decided upon accepting the Lives of Military Men, who are not on Active Service, AT THE SAME RATES AS CIVILIANS; provided that before proceeding on Active Service, due notice is given to the Manager, and a commensurate extra Premium paid. Subject to this stipulation, the Civil rates of Premium WILL IN FUTURE APPLY EQUALLY TO MILITARY MEN AND CIVILIANS, and the former will be enabled to effect Assurances with this Company UPON MORE FAVOURABLE TERMS THAN CAN BE OBTAINED FROM ANY OTHER OFFICE.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The English rate takes effect from the date of departure for Europe from Alexandria to Port Said, and the Indian rate from the date of arrival at either of those places outward bound.

Medical Fees and Stamp Duty are paid by the Company. No Entrance Fee or other payment is required of the Assured beyond the Premium.

The following Agents have been appointed in connexion with the Life Department:—

Agra	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Allahabad	C. J. Cooke, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Akyab	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Bankipore	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Behar Districts	J. Almeida, Esq.
Benares	H. T. Balfour, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Bangalore	N. R. Bain, Esq.
Bombay	Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.
Cawnpore	W. Neill, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Bank of Upper India.
Ditto	T. Lucas and Co.
Chittagong	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Chumparun	James Begg, Esq.
Chumparun Districts	E. C. Lamb, Esq.
Cochin	Pearce, Leslie and Co.
Coconada	Abell, Will & Co.
Dalhousie	Walter Adlard, Esq.
Delhi	Delhi and London Bank.
Ditto	H. B. Sterndale, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Dinapore	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Dacca	N. P. Pogose, Esq.
Jhansie	Basenjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Kurseong	C. Graham, Esq.
Lahore	Hector Gunn, Esq., Agra Bank.
Ditto	J. D. Watters, Esq., Bank of Bengal
Lucknow	W. Dickson, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Delhi and London Bank.
Madras	G. L. O'Brien, Esq., Secretary to Local Board.
Moulmein	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Mean Meer	W. Adlard, Esq.
Meerut	Greetham and White.
Mirzapore	T. Lucas and Co
Monghyr	Thomas & Co.
Mussoorie	Delhi and London Bank.
Nagpore	T. A. Clarke, Esq.
Patna	Messrs. Kelly & Co
Ditto	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Purneah	P. H. D. de Dombal, Esq.
Rangoon	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Rohilkund Districts	H. Costley, Esq
Sylhet	E. G. Foley, Esq.
Saugor	J. A. Withall, Esq.
Simla	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	United Bank of India.
Tirhoot	E. Dalgleish, Esq.
Umballa	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	United Bank of India.
Ditto	Greetham and White.

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet of the Company, together with Forms of Proposal and all further information, may be obtained on application to

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Agents at Bombay.

March 1871.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.

With which is now united

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,425, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,847 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,582 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON, Manager and Actuary.

D. CLUNIE GREGOR, Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.

H. Prentis, Esq. | W. Nixon, Esq.
J. F. Moir, Esq. | C. E. Benn, Esq.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY.

The London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited).

INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (Limited.)

REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. OF 1866.

HEAD OFFICE—MEERUT.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman, W. McLEAVY, Esq. — Manager Bank of Upper India (Ld.).
C. J. COLLINS, Esq.
R. R. DRANE, Esq. — Allahabad Bank.
W. HOBSON, Esq. — Mussoorie Savings Bank.
J. C. PARRY, Esq. — Late General Manager, Delhi and London Bank.
F. PETERSON, Esq. — Manager, Simla Bank Corporation.
C. W. STOWELL, Esq. — Uncovenanted Service Bank.
F. WARNER, Esq. — Barrister-at-Law.
SHAIK ELLAHEE BUX.

MEDICAL ADVISER.

WILLIAM MOIR, Esq., Civil Surgeon, Meerut.

SECRETARY.

D. LANCASTER, Esq.

BRANCH OFFICE—BOMBAY.

DIRECTORS.

R. V. REID, Esq. (MESSRS. FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.), Merchant.
H. MANISTY, Esq., Solicitor.
W. MAITLAND, Esq. (MESSRS. EWART, LATHAM, & Co.), Merchant.

MEDICAL ADVISER.

E. R. BUTLER, Esq., M.D., Surgeon, European General Hospital.

POLICY-HOLDERS' AUDITORS.

MESSRS LIDBETTER AND WILSON, Accountants.

BANKERS.

THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS.

MESSRS. MANISTY AND FLETCHER.

SECRETARY FOR WESTERN INDIA.

D. McL. SLATER, Esq., Associate of the Institute of Actuaries.

THE PECULIAR FEATURES ARE—

1. Assurances at the lowest safe rates.
2. Investment of all Funds in Government Securities.
3. Entire Management in India.
4. Policy-holders to have the power to appoint an Auditor.
5. Recovery by the Representatives of this Company, for all Albert Policyholders who may assure in it, of claims due by the "Albert" Estate.
6. Cash Account and Balance Sheet of the Company's Assets and Liabilities published annually.

Policy-holders on the Indian Register of the Albert Company, including those non-resident in India, will be enabled to assure in this Company on the following special terms:—

YEARLY PREMIUM TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000, OR £100 STERLING, FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.

Age.	Civil.	Military.	During Residence in Europe.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	£ s. d.
20	29 0 0	32 14 0	1 12 3
30	33 15 0	37 18 0	2 2 1
40	41 9 0	45 4 0	2 18 9
50	54 9 0	57 4 0	3 19 5

Forms of Proposal may be obtained, free of charge, on application to the Secretaries or Agents of the Company; and they will be glad to give any information that may be required.

By order,
D. McL. SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.

No. 4, Church Lane, Bombay, 6th April 1871.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by HENRY SLYTH, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS—LONDON, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C. PARIS Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.